WEATHER — PARIS: Cloudy with temp. 70-55 (26-13). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 72-55 (22-13). LONDON: Cloudy, some showers. Temp. 62-46 (16-8). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 66-51. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 89 (31-15). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 79 (26). Yesterday's temp. 82-66 (28-19). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ... 10 L.Fr.
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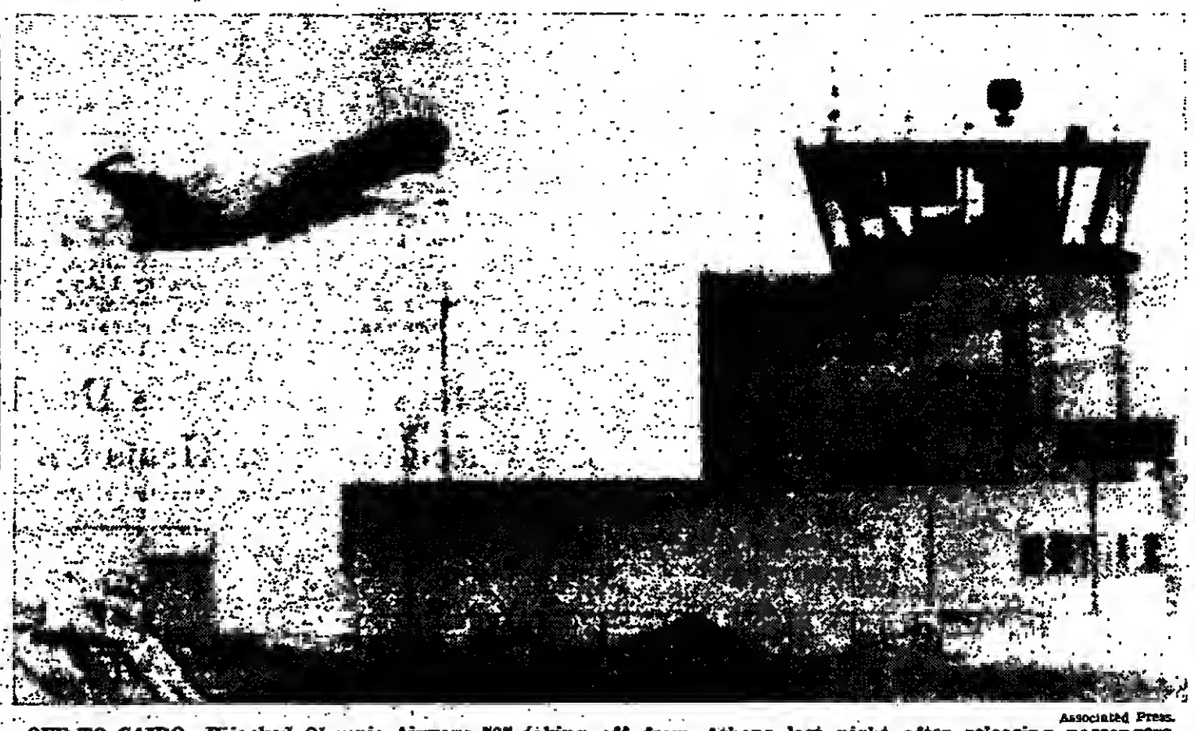
221 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1970 Established 1887

Arabs Hijack an Olympic Jet, Win Greek Pledge to Free 7



Associated Press.

OFF TO CAIRO—Hijacked Olympic Airways 727 taking off from Athens last night after releasing passengers.

6 Guerrillas Fly to Cairo From Athens

ATHENS, July 22 (AP).—Six Arab guerrillas hijacked an Olympic Airways jet today and released the 53 passengers here only after winning a pledge from the Greek government that it would release in a month seven Arab commandos held for terrorist acts.

The hijackers, five men and a woman, armed with a machine gun, pistols and grenades, commandeered the Boeing-727 this morning while it was en route from Beirut. After a seven-hour stopover at Athens, the refueled craft took off with the hijackers, crew and an International Red Cross official and landed tonight at Cairo.

[In Damascus, the Popular Struggle Front claimed responsibility for the hijacking, United Press International reported. The group's leader, Abou Gharbiyeh, told newsmen: "We did this. We are determined to secure the release of all guerrillas detained in Greece."

During seven hours of negotiations at Athens Airport, Aristotle Onassis, multi-millionaire owner of Olympic Airways and husband of the former Jacqueline Kennedy, offered himself to the hijackers as a hostage, an airline spokesman reported. His offer was rejected.

The heat in the plane rose to more than 100 degrees while the passengers, many of them women and children, sat staring down gun barrels. After four hours, one woman fainted and the commandos allowed her and a stewardess to leave the plane.

On arrival, the hijackers had demanded the release of the seven jailed Arabs within three hours, an airport source said. If the deadline was not met, the Arabs threatened to blow the plane up, the source said.

As Greek Vice-Premier Stylianos Patakos negotiated with the hijackers from the control tower, the deadline was extended another three hours. According to sources, Mr. Patakos, the No. 2 man in the Greek regime, refused to release the seven Arabs until certain legal steps were taken under Greek law.

At one point, Mr. Patakos offered to free three of the imprisoned commandos in ten days and the others within a month. One of the guerrillas rejected that offer by saying, "One of them is my brother."

A government communiqué tonight said that the negotiations appeared to be stalemated when André Rochat, a Red Cross representative for the Middle East, volunteered to act as a mediator. Mr. Rochat a Swiss, happened to be transiting at the airport when the hijacked plane landed.

The communiqué described the hijackers as "common blackmailers."

It said the promised release of the seven Arabs was in accordance with the "policy of the govern-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

In Stormy Commons Debate

...ories Defeat Censure ...f Arms for S. Africa

By Bernard Weinraub

...DON, July 22 (NYT).—Amid scenes of furious uproar, the ...rty today mounted a bitter attack on the British government's ...o sell arms to South Africa.

...a Labor motion urging the government to abandon its policy ... sales was defeated by a majority of 22. The vote was ...1.

...going to be worth doing this—defying the UN, setting aside ...national rule of law and estranging us from so many coun-... something . . . so trivial," Stewart, the former for-...etary, said in the packed Commons.

...overnment is spoiling its ... the world for no return," ...eatedly. "We urge the gov-... to abandon this before it ...e."

... attacks in the Gothic ... with both Tories and ...mbers sitting on the edges ...hide upholstered benches, ...the opening of debate in ...roversial sale of arms to ...rica for maritime defense.

...ramatic Tory reversal of ...vernment policy—which is ...g to engulf Britain in ...monstrations over the next ...ks—sparked an acid ex-...etween two of the nation's ...d political figures. Former ...inister Harold Wilson and ... Douglas-Home, the for-... commonwealth secretary, ...red the move to sell arms ...cist Pretoria government.

...point, Sir Alec said quietly ... announcement to sell arms ... Africa was "an intention" ... "a decision."

...ts later, Mr. Wilson jump-... his feet and said: "Mr. [Balthazar Vorster, the ...frican Prime Minister] has ...orted as having said the ...nt has intimated private-...ficially that they are going to resume arms sales to South Africa and he intends to hold them to that pledge. Was he speaking the truth or was he lying?"

Sir Alec glared at Mr. Wilson. "Mr. Vorster has understood, as indeed everybody else in this country has understood, except possibly you, that it was the intention, and has been all the time, of the Conservative government . . . to consider the sale of certain categories of arms," he said acidly.

As the debate continued, Sir Alec

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

To Our Readers

A breakdown in the international communications center in New York has prevented the Herald Tribune from publishing the New York and Canadian financial tables in this edition. It is hoped that the line failure, which affected all high-speed international teletype communications, will be overcome in time for the tables to be carried in later editions.

5 Copters, 10 GIs Lost In Flareup

Indochinese Reds Start New Drives

SAIGON, July 22 (AP).—U.S. military headquarters announced today the loss of five American helicopters to Communist groundfire in Laos and South Vietnam and also reported increased Communist attacks inside Cambodia and in the northern quarter of South Vietnam.

The U.S. command also announced that yesterday, for the first time in nearly a month, fighter planes escorting an attacked American reconnaissance aircraft counterattacked anti-aircraft positions inside North Vietnam.

During the past 24 hours, the command said, ten Americans were killed and 58 wounded—one of the heaviest 24-hour tolls in recent months.

One of the American dead and at least 25 of the wounded were hit during a daylong Communist attack with infantry and mortar fire on a U.S. 101st Airborne Division firebase.

The base, in mountain jungles west of the old Vietnamese imperial capital of Hué, blocks infiltration routes from Laos.

The Reds' attack began with four mortar barrages at dawn yesterday. Eight Communists were known killed during the day of fighting, in which the U.S. ground troops were supported by fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships.

It was the third day of widespread North Vietnamese and Viet Cong assaults to the north, south and west of Pnom Penh, the Cambodian capital.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops cut strategic Highway 4, isolating Cambodian forces under attack at besieged Kiri Rom, 50 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. Supplies were being airdropped to the weary defenders.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops [illegible] for the time being, the [illegible] some foreign visits.

After completion of a ten-day stay in India next Monday, [illegible] will go to Ceylon, where Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike's government has promised to extend diplomatic recognition to the PRG—something India has not done.

Mrs. Binh met for half an hour with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi before her press conference, but there was no word on what they discussed.

...t Cong Says New Coalition ...ld Include Thieu Ministers

...LHI, July 22 (AP).—... yen Thi Binh, foreign ... of the Viet Cong's Pro-... Revolutionary Govern-... did here today that she ...mation of a broad-based ... government in South ... that could even include ...mbers of the present re-...aded by President Nguyen ...ieu—but not Mr. Thieu ...or Vice-President Nguyen ...

...are ready to cooperate ... persons who favor peace, ...dence and neutrality re-... of their political tendencies ...mpathies and their past ...," she said at a press ...ce. Mrs. Binh is on an ... visit.

...nk that in the present re-...part from the handful of ...ers, such as Nguyen Van ...nd Nguyen Cao Ky, who ...ently opposed to the ar-...rations of the South Viet-... people for peace, indepen-...nd neutrality, there are ...umber of people who favor ...jectives," she said.

...ade her comments when ...ether any section of the ...vernment could be includ-... a coalition envisioned by ...Coug.

...inh, reiterating a key ...e ten-point peace formula ... last year by the Viet ...d the "broad-based provi-...alition would organize free, ...ic general elections in the ...

...pressed regret that Presi-...on had said he opposed ... coalition government. ...Mr. Nixon said, at a press ...ce on Monday, was that ...nistration would not stand ... imposed coalition govern-... South Vietnam.)

... if she was prepared to ...o Paris to meet the new ...f negotiator, David K. E. ... he replied: "When nece-... will return to Paris." ...ded that she wanted

Construction Men in Granada Strike to Protest Killing of 3

GRANADA, Spain, July 22 (UPI).—Construction workers staged a citywide strike today following Spain's worst labor clash since the civil war.

The walkout was provoked by a street battle between workers and police that left three dead and 88 injured in a flurry of gunfire and rock throwing yesterday.

Government officials said that the strike closed building sites throughout Granada but that other workers remained at their jobs.

"The city is still tense, but there have been no new disturbances," one said.

In the clash yesterday, the police opened fire on 3,000 protesting workers, killing three and wounding 11. Another 40 workers suffered other injuries, sources said.

Officials said the rock-throwing workers injured 37 policemen, two of them critically.

Sources said three workers were buried this morning behind a cordon of policemen at a local cemetery. Relatives of two of the victims were the only persons allowed to attend the ceremony. The third was buried without being identified.

Police reinforcements which had been rushed to Granada patrolled the streets today to prevent further violence.

Opposition leaders predicted the shootings might provoke further labor unrest and confrontations in the country. No sympathy strikes have been reported in other Spanish cities, however.

The workers organized the demonstration yesterday to demand a 41-hour work week and a minimum daily salary of 224 pesetas ($3.22).

Officials said 50 policemen were dispatched to disperse the demonstration but were met by a hail of stones before the union's headquarters.

At first, they said, the police fired into the air. As the protesters crowded against them, however, they lowered their pistols and fired into the crowd.

A squabble over wages last month produced a walkout by 20,000 construction workers in Seville. An attempt to organize a similar strike in Madrid failed.

The Spanish press reacted to the Granada clash with front-page stories and editorials condemning violence. Several said that they sympathized with the union's demands, but that these should be decided in negotiations rather than [illegible]

United Press International.

ADA—Spanish police standing at the scene where three striking workers were killed during riots Tuesday.

Andreotti's Bid for Italy Cabinet Dims

ROME, July 22 (AP).—Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti's negotiations for a four-party coalition government collapsed today, deepening Italy's 16-day-old government crisis.

Both Socialist parties considered for partnership in the coalition said conditions did not exist for a four-party center-left government.

Mr. Andreotti's own dominant Christian Democrats broke into fierce squabbling after a stormy leadership meeting reaffirmed the party's backing for him.

The usually imperturbable premier-designate himself made no immediate move to give up his mandate to form Italy's 32d post-Fascist government, apparently hoping for some last-minute breakthrough.

Many political observers said it appeared he would have little choice but to renounce the task given him on July 11 by President Giuseppe Saragat.

New Mandate

But some political sources did not rule out the possibility that Mr. Andreotti will receive a new mandate to explore possible governments other than one including all four center-left parties.

An alternative to this would be dissolution of parliament and calling of early national elections.

Mr. Andreotti's efforts to put together a four-party alliance were crushed by the conflict within the coalition, between the leftist Socialist party (PSI) and leftist Christian Democrats on one side and the moderate Socialist (PSU) and conservative Christian Democrats on the other.

The break began last night when the PSU flatly rejected Mr. Andreotti's compromise platform and declared that "the negotiations cannot go on."

The main PSU complaint was that Mr. Andreotti's program did not forcefully enjoin the archrival leftist Socialist party from contracting local alliances with the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Kekkonen Visiting U.S.; to See Nixon

WASHINGTON, July 22 (Reuters).—President Uhro Kekkonen of Finland, whose country seeks an increased role as a neutral host for East-West negotiations, arrived here by air today for an official visit.

The Finnish leader left Moscow on Monday after renewing his country's friendship and non-aggression treaty with the Soviet Union, and is expected to discuss a wide range of international problems with President Nixon.

U.S. officials said that there was no agenda for President Kekkonen's meeting with Mr. Nixon, but they noted that Helsinki was the site for the next round of the U.S.-Russian Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), and the Kekkonen government has offered to play host for the proposed Soviet-backed European Security Conference.

Egypt's Answer to U.S.

Cairo Ready for Cease-Fire And Talks . . . With Some 'Ifs'

By John L. Hess

CAIRO, July 22 (NYT).—The United Arab Republic told the United States today that it was ready to stop shooting and start talking on the basis of United Nations resolutions, according to a well-placed diplomatic source. But it insisted that these resolutions call for an Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied in the 1967 war and for restoration of what it describes as the "legitimate rights of the Palestinians."

According to the sources, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad indicated to U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers that Cairo was prepared to accept a procedure along the lines suggested by the Rogers letter of June 19.

The authoritative newspaper, Al-Ahram, published an almost complete text of the Rogers letter in its late edition this morning. It called for a three-month cease-fire which would have started July 1 and negotiations that in the beginning, at least, would be conducted not face-to-face but through the United Nations' special envoy to the Middle East, Gunnar V. Jarring.

Israel, Egypt and Jordan would agree in advance to an expression of intention to abide fully with the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967, "in all its parts."

Translation Problem

The Arabic translation of the Rogers letter perpetuated a difference in interpretation of the Security Council resolution that has persisted since its adoption.

The Arabic version calls for Israeli withdrawal from "the" occupied territories while the English version omits the article and the French version employs the ambiguous "des territoires occupés," which can be read either way.

The U.S. position has never been sharply defined, but diplomatic sources here say they have been assured that the United States envisages the withdrawal of Israel to substantially the borders it occupied before the Six Day War in June, 1967. The definition has been left vague to permit negotiation of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Union Leaders Urge Dockers To Unload U.K. Perishables

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 22 (NYT).—With food prices rising, union leaders urged striking dockers today to return to work and move perishable foods that have been piling up and rotting during the week-long port shutdown.

Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, made the move after Home Secretary Reginald Maudling threatened to use the 36,000 troops currently on alert if food emergencies develop.

By this evening there was little indication when—or if—the 47,000 striking dockers would heed the plea of union leaders and start removing the tons of apples, bananas and grapefruits on the 48 ships in Britain's ports.

Earlier in the day, however, Southampton dockers voted unanimously not to handle perishable cargoes, including 9,000 cases of oranges as well as crates of bananas, meat and fish. Shop stewards in Southampton—as well as Hull where dockers refused to handle 12,000 cartons of apples—are scheduled to meet tomorrow with union officials.

Mr. Jones told Mr. Maudling in a letter that strikers will be urged to remove the perishable foodstuffs so long as wages would be paid to charities.

"We are prepared to recommend our port union organizations to favorably consider any approach by port emergency committees in respect of clearly definable food cargoes of an essential nature which are genuinely in danger of deterioration."

Just how much perishable food awaits the dockers remains unclear. A Ministry of Transport official declined to estimate the amount of perishable food, fearing "it would aggravate the situation."

There are, however, about 3,000 tons of bananas, the most perishable food, on ships berthed in Britain's docks. Within the week, officials say, most of the bananas will rot.

"It would be a staggering potential loss to the banana industry," said Mr. Maudling yesterday.

Once again today, housewives visited supermarkets and found prices rising because of the strike—in many stores a pound of prime beef rose twelve cents over Monday, while grapefruits rose by one

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

French Reject A Unilateral Move On Algeria Oil

PARIS, July 22 (NYT).—The French government insisted today that Algeria had no right to decide unilaterally to increase tax levies on French companies exporting oil from Algerian wells.

The Algerian decision was taken yesterday in a letter to the two main companies operating in Algeria. The cabinet, which met here under President Georges Pompidou, said such a decision could be taken only through agreement between the two governments under the terms of a 1965 agreement on oil exploration and exploitation.

The cabinet's attitude, as outlined by a spokesman, was mild and reflected the French desire to avoid a crisis in relations.

Negotiations between France and Algeria had been under way for a revision of the agreements but had been suspended a few weeks ago when the two positions appeared too wide apart to bridge.

The spokesman said that Algeria's decision justified a recourse to conciliation and arbitration as provided for in the agreement. In this case, he said, the Algerian decision would have to be held in abeyance.

Bolivia to Free 10 in Trade For 2 Kidnapped Germans

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 22 (UPI).—Bolivian President Alfredo Ovando told the nation today that the government will release ten political prisoners—most of them captured members of Che Guevara's band—in exchange for two German mining engineers captured by leftist university students early Sunday morning.

He also said the government will allow the kidnappers to leave the country once they have safely delivered the two hostages they took after robbing and plundering the tiny jungle mining town of Teoponte, 60 miles north of La Paz.

The Bolivian Army is believed to have them surrounded in their jungle hideout.

"The hostages of Teoponte will be exchanged by the government because desperation of the mothers and wives of the Germans cannot be denied," President Ovando said. "I am putting these ten persons at liberty before the exchange."

Moments later the national radio station informed the troops surrounding the guerrillas that the government had ordered them to be released.

The word was passed officially to the guerrillas over th national radio by a priest, Jose Prats, who said he had accepted the "duty" of relaying the news to them. The guerrillas had named him their official spokesman.

The president's ten-minute speech put a dramatic end to the four days of tension that followed the guerrilla attack on the American Placers Co., a U.S.-owned firm which dredges gold from the Kaka River.

The youthful revolutionaries, calling themselves the National Liberation Army and identifying themselves with their revolutionary hero, Che Guevara, were well armed for their attack.

They blew up the company's dredge with dynamite and burned its offices before fleeing into the jungle with their two hostages.

The engineers were identified by the German Embassy in La Paz as Gunter Lerch, of Heppenheim, southern Germany, and Eugen Schulhauser, of Teschen, a former German city now on the border of Poland and Czechoslovakia. Both have Bolivian wives and children and have lived in the country for several years.

Guevara's Band

The political prisoners to be released are almost all members of the Guevara band captured when Mr. Guevara was surprised and later killed by the Bolivian Army in 1967.

The German government, which at present is installing a water system in La Paz and also has other projects under way in the country, put pressure on the Bolivian government to obtain the release of the captives, according to government sources.

Bitter Exchanges in Commons On Arms for South Africans

(Continued from Page 1)

leaned forward and defended the South African arms decision on what he saw as Britain's strategic interest in assuring the safety of the sea route around South Africa against any Communist threat.

"Mr. Wilson and his friends got out [of Aden] and the Russians moved in," he said in a rising voice. "Where Britain, or her allies, have stepped out in such vital strategic areas, one or other of the Communist countries has stepped in."

At this point Mr. Wilson rose again, amid Conservative shouts of "Sit down" and "Shut up."

The former prime minister's face was flushed. "Will you now answer the question I put to you before. You will have read in yesterday's Daily Mail. . . ."

At this point Sir Alec frowned and made an impatient gesture.

". . . You should not show your dissatisfaction over the paper that has helped you so much," Mr. Wilson shouted, as both Laborites and Tories applauded or yelled, "Shut up."

Mr. Wilson continued: "Will you say whether Dr. Vorster was telling the truth, or lying, or whether you are misleading the House?"

Angrily, Sir Alec said: "I will certainly answer but I do not intend to be lectured by the leader of the opposition—least of all, if I may say so, about straight answering."

As Tories burst into prolonged applause, Sir Alec said moments later: "When the leader of the opposition puts on a white sheet and says South Africa is untouchable, he is the prime humbug of all time.

"In the wake of the general election, his backbenchers might like to know the original definition of the word humbug," the tall, spare 66-year-old Tory said, smiling faintly.

"It is a pincer used to lead cattle by the nose to the slaughterhouse."

At this point, the stately House of Commons erupted in a wave of furious shouts, applause, hisses and laughter.

"I uphold the proposition on moral grounds that South Africa ought not to be ostracized and put in Coventry but her territory ought to be opened up to the civilizing influences of the outside world," Sir Alec said vehemently.

The emotions and angry attacks in today's debate underscored the angry mood of numerous Labor party members, as well as voters, over the decision to resume arms shipments to South Africa. The government rests its main case on the need for sea security around South Africa.

Critics, however, say the strategic argument is overstated. They see Britain's decision as attempting closer diplomatic—and trade—ties with the South African regime.

Denis Healey, the Labor party spokesman on defense, said that even if there were a military threat to the cape, it could not be met by arms sales, by South Africa alone nor by South Africa in combination with Britain.

Mr. Healey said the black African countries believed South African arms posed a direct threat to them. A resumption in sales, he warned, would "propel African countries into what would be a pitiful arms race." These countries, he said, "would look not to Britain but to the Soviet Union or China for their arms."

With today's debate, the Labor party announced a major demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Sept. 6 to protest arms shipments to South Africa. Other demonstrations are expected in London this week.

U.S. Disassociates Itself

WASHINGTON, July 22 (Reuters).—The United States today dissociated itself from Britain's decision to consider resuming arms sales to South Africa.

A State Department spokesman said the United States could not associate itself with any measure that might increase the flow of arms to South Africa.

Afro-Asian Resolution in UN Condemns U.K. Arms Policy

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 22 (Reuters).—Zambia introduced in the UN Security Council today an Afro-Asian resolution to condemn the sale of arms to South Africa and strengthen the existing embargo.

Zambian Ambassador Vernon J. Mwaanga said the sponsors, which are Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Syria, in addition to his own country, wanted a vote on the draft tomorrow.

Mr. Mwaanga said the resolution was the acceptable minimum, but the sponsors were ready to enter into immediate consultations with other members of the council "aimed at improving the text."

The situation in South Africa was very grave and demanded stern measures, he said in a reference to the application of the policy of apartheid there.

The Zambian delegate called for a unanimous vote in favor of the Afro-Asian demands, which would have the Council extend the existing embargo to the supply of spare parts for military equipment and the training of South African troops abroad.

It would also remind the permanent members, which include Britain and France, of their "special obligation to abide by the resolutions of the Security Council."

According to the UN, France has become the biggest supplier of arms and military equipment to South Africa.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home announced in the House of Commons on Monday that the new Conservative government is considering whether to supply South Africa with limited categories of arms to protect the sea routes round the Cape.

Mr. Mwaanga rejected this reasoning today. "We regard this as a shameless excuse to camouflage the malicious intentions of the British government in this matter," he said. "We suspect that the decision is motivated by economic and racist considerations."

The Zambian delegate also asserted that despite the British statement a decision had actually been taken. What the British government was trying to do now through consultations with Commonwealth members was to reduce the impact of that decision, he said.

U.K. Displeased

As the Council adjourned debate until tomorrow, sources said that Britain was displeased by the Afro-Asian resolution and could not vote for it. British Ambassador Frederick Warner and French delegate Claude Chayet were expected to try to have it toned down.

The United States was also said to be concerned about a proposed finding by the Council that apartheid and the supply of weapons to South Africa "constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security."

This is what is sometimes called in the UN "Chapter Seven language," meaning that the Council must find the existence of a threat to peace in order to invoke the enforcement provisions of Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, which makes its decisions mandatory.

The sponsors did not specifically invoke Chapter Seven and their resolution, therefore, would become a simple recommendation if adopted. But some delegations were said to fear that it could open the door to much stronger demands later and make it difficult for the West to resist those demands if they went along with today's text.

Dock Strike In Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

or two cents, a daily increase since the strike.

Covent Garden wholesalers warned, however, that the supply of apples, oranges, grapefruits and bananas was rapidly dwindling. "Supplies of all imported fruit will be gone in a week to ten days," said one official of the National Federation of Fruit and Potato Trades.

Another major wholesaler said simply: "No wholesaler has any oranges in stock."

At the moment there appears little chance of an immediate settlement to the tie-up. Both sides are pinning hopes on an official court of inquiry that opened yesterday into the dispute whose impact has spread across Europe.

The four-man inquiry, headed by Lord Pearson, a 70-year-old senior judge, will hold its second public hearing into the deadlock over wages.

At issue is the basic rate of pay for the dockers. The trade unionists want this basic pay increased from $26.40 to $48. The basic rate is used to determine overtime and bonus earnings. Weekly wages on the docks average $86.40, second only to printers in the wage scale of the Department of Employment and Productivity.

U.S. Embargoes Mail

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—The Post Office announced today that an embargo has been placed on all surface mail from the United States to Britain because of the dock strike there.

"Postmasters in the United States have been instructed not to accept surface mail addressed to Great Britain," it said.

"Mail in transit will be delivered to the cities which are points of departure from the United States to Great Britain. It will be held at these points until disposition can be determined. Air mail going to Great Britain is not affected by the embargo."

Andreotti's Bid in Doubt

(Continued from Page 1)

big Communist party in the provinces.

The leftist Socialist party met today and announced continued support for Mr. Andreotti but said it too believes there is no opening for a four-party coalition.

It proposed instead an alliance with the Christian Democrats and the tiny Republican party, with the moderate Socialists locked out.

This leftist-oriented coalition would produce a government with a 20-vote majority in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies.

It was taken for granted, however, that conservatives in Mr. Andreotti's Catholic Church-backed party would bitterly fight such an alliance.

A Christian Democrats directors' meeting voiced renewed confidence in Mr. Andreotti, saying he should make further efforts to fulfill his mandate.

Italy Protests Seizure by Libya Of Italian-Owned Properties

ROME, July 22 (AP).—Italy today strongly protested the Libyan government's announced intention to confiscate Italian property in the oil-rich North African nation.

Foreign Minister Aldo Moro instructed the Italian ambassador in Tripoli to carry "the firmest protest to the Libyan government," a Foreign Ministry communiqué said.

It said Libyan strongman Moamer Kazafuy's confiscation announcement last night was "contrary to humanitarian principles, violates the 1956 Italian-Libyan treaty and the United Nations resolution on which Libya's proclamation of independence is based."

The communiqué said the Italian government reserved the right to take further action in the matter, and indicated that Italian authorities were hoping to convince the Libyans not to carry out the seizure.

Libyan Decision

The Italian communiqué spoke at one point of "the threatened confiscation" of Italian property, although Mr. Kazafuy said last night that the Libyan junta had decided to "return the property of all Italians in Libya to the Libyans, effective immediately."

The communiqué also said Italy would "ask explanations on the follow-up that the Libyan government intends to give to the declaration."

Mr. Kazafuy announced the seizure of property held by Italians since colonial days, apparently not including relatively recent industrial investment such as that of the AGIP oil firm or the Fiat auto company.

Libyans Hail Decision

CAIRO, July 22 (UPI).—Thousands of Libyans marched through the streets of Tripoli today, jubilant at the government's decision to seize the property of Italians, according to reports reaching Cairo.

The reports, published by the Egyptian Middle East News Agency, said 18 Libyan committees established by the government took over the Italian property last night—hours after the government decision was announced.

The demonstrators marched to the building of the ruling Revolution Command Council shouting: "No imperialism, no injustice and no reaction after today."

Associated Press.

GUNPOINT CAPTURE—A North Vietnamese soldier raises his hands in surrender before the muzzle of an M16 rifle held by a South Vietnamese soldier. The North Vietnamese had tried to evade capture by hiding in the muddy water of his shell hole, but ripples on the surface gave him away. The scene took place during a recent operation in the Vinh Huy Valley area.

5 Copters Lost, 10 GIs Dead As Indochina War Heats Up

(Continued from Page 1)

Air Force RF-4 reconnaissance Phantom nor its two escorting Phantoms, which made the attack, were hit. Damage to the North Vietnamese gun positions was not known, the spokesman added.

Headquarters said the reconnaissance jet was observing North Vietnamese defenses and movements when it was fired on by anti-aircraft guns about seven miles west of the panhandle city of Dong Hoi.

A spokesman said the attack and counterattack were the third such incident since the Pentagon announced in early May a new policy it termed "reinforced protective reaction." The others occurred on May 25 and June 25, when none of the U.S. planes were damaged.

In other U.S. action, troops of the Americal Division suffered light losses in a mortar attack near Kham Duc, the reopened airstrip and Special Forces camp being used as the staging area for a major combined U.S.-South Vietnamese operation southwest of Da Nang.

Ally's Report

South Vietnamese headquarters said eight Communists were killed and ten captured in fighting in Chau Doc Province of the western Mekong Delta, and ten persons were killed and 29 wounded in Communist shellings and terror incidents.

The ten, all civilian dependents of South Vietnamese soldiers, were killed and ten others were wounded in a mortar attack that hit the base camp of an armored unit in Vinh Binh, in the Mekong Delta.

Fourteen civilians were wounded, South Vietnamese headquarters said, by a home made "lob bomb" that was catapulted by Viet Cong troops into Phu Lac hamlet, a refugee settlement southwest of Da Nang.

Allies Kill Aussies

NUI DAT, South Vietnam, July 22 (Reuters).—New Zealand artillery bombarded a platoon of Australian troops by mistake near here, killing two men and wounding four others, army spokesmen said today.

3,000 Foe Killed

SAIGON, July 22 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese forces have killed over 3,000 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese in a 12-week operation which ended today in the Cambodian Parrot's Beak border area, the Saigon military command said. Government losses were 313 killed and 1,460 wounded.

The command announced that two new operations, involving about 10,500 men, had begun in the same general area.

Underground Blast In Russia Recorded

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—The Atomic Energy Commission has recorded seismic signals from the Soviet Union, presumably from an underground nuclear blast.

The agency said today the signals originated in the Semipalatinsk nuclear test area and were in the 20 to 200 kiloton range. The Seismologic Institute in Uppsala, Sweden, recorded the same blast.

Thais Pledge Military Aid To Cambodia

While Holding Off On Sending Troops

BANGKOK, July 22 (Reuters).—Thailand today promised to give Cambodia all possible military aid to combat Communist forces but without specifically committing itself to sending troops.

Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman told reporters this was the main outcome of talks between the visiting Cambodian Premier Gen. Lon Nol and the Thai Premier, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn.

He said the sending of Thai troops into Cambodia would depend on Thailand's own military capability and the gravity of the Cambodian situation.

No Written Agreement

Premier Thanom said the Thai government promised all the help it could give Cambodia without entering into any written agreement.

Thailand's assistance for Cambodia, he said, would be realistic for the suppression of Communist aggression in the region, but he did not elaborate.

The Cambodian premier's brother, Maj. Lon Non, who arrived in Bangkok earlier to prepare security arrangements, said yesterday Cambodia wanted Thailand to send troops to help regain control of border provinces from the Communists.

Mr. Thanat said that Gen. Lon Nol in his talks with Marshal Thanom today stressed that his country needed weapons, training facilities and other services for its expanding armed forces.

First Foreign Visit

The general—making his first visit outside Cambodia since deposing Head of State Norodom Sihanouk in March—said the Cambodian Army had to be expanded rapidly to cope with growing Communist aggression.

Mr. Thanom said the Thai premier made it clear to Gen. Lon Nol that Thailand had no intention of forming any military alliance with neighboring Indochinese states as such pacts were not considered practical.

The Thai leader emphasized that Thailand aimed at practical cooperation with Cambodia without a formal agreement, he said.

The general's visit is the first to be made by a Cambodian leader to Thailand in more than ten years. Relations were severed nine years ago over a border dispute and restored last May.

Mass. Asks Supreme Court To Outlaw Vietnamese War

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP).—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts asked the Supreme Court today to declare the Vietnam war unconstitutional and order the Pentagon to stop fighting it.

State Attorney General Robert H. Quinn asked permission to sue Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird on grounds that he is prosecuting a war undeclared by Congress and therefore beyond the constitutional powers of the executive branch.

The suit has been awaited since April, when the Massachusetts legislature passed a law saying the state's inhabitants need not fight abroad unless Congress declared war and instructing Mr. Quinn to file a complaint directly in the high court.

Although some experts considered the state's action more of a symbolic protest than a serious legal challenge to the administration, Mr. Quinn's brief argued that the court "must take jurisdiction" over the case and would be shirking its duty if it refused.

American courts, citing principles of the separation of powers and judicial policy against deciding "political questions," have avoided the war issue where possible.

Another Decision

A federal judge in Rhode Island ruled recently in a case between parties that the Vietnam conflict was an undeclared war but he had no occasion to find it unconstitutional.

Government lawyers have 60 days in which to oppose Mr. Quinn's motion to entertain the suit. The court is not expected to take any action until its new term begins in October, when it could set the case for argument or reject the state's bid for a hearing.

Ordinarily the court acts only on appeals and petitions to review rulings of lower courts, but the state asked for a trial under the court's original jurisdiction, involving the court's power under the Constitution to hear suits filed by a state against a citizen of another state.

The court last used this power four years ago when it upheld the 1965 Voting Rights Act in a suit by South Carolina against then Attorney General Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach.

Hurting Bay State?

Mr. Quinn said he was not merely trying to second-guess the President or get the courts to do so. He said the courts had no business considering the wisdom of the war, but had a responsibility to examine whether it was unconstitutionally hurting Massachusetts and its people.

Anticipating arguments that Congress has ratified the war by silence, Mr. Quinn said, "If indeed, as the government contends, war-declaring power has passed from the people and the Congress to the President and the executive branch by a kind of crude prescription and usage, then we submit that it is incumbent on the court to tell the American people that this is the case."

No Damage Reported

Cairo Claims Another Jet; Israel Says All Return Safe

CAIRO, July 22 (AP).—Fifty-four Israeli jets attacked military targets in the southern and middle sectors of the West Bank of the Suez Canal this morning, a military spokesman said. They failed to inflict any damage, he added, and one jet was crippled by ground fire.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli spokesman said that jets attacked along the entire canal throughout the day and all returned safely.

In a communiqué broadcast over Cairo radio, the Egyptian spokesman said one Israeli Skyhawk was hit by anti-aircraft fire when the planes intermittently swept over el-Qantar, Genifa and Beid during a four-hour attack ending at 1030 GMT.

The Israelis have reportedly increased the number of planes on missions along the canal in the past four days.

So far, by Egyptian account, five Israeli planes have been hit, including three that were shot down.

Tel Aviv said one Israeli soldier was killed today and two died last night in cross-canal exchanges of fire. It said that in the occupied Gaza Strip an explosive charge damaged a power pylon.

Beirut Victory Claim

BEIRUT, July 22 (UPI).—Lebanese artillery, in a four-hour firefight, drove back an Israeli armored force which had crossed into Lebanese territory today, a military spokesman said.

He said that after Lebanese artillery fire stopped the foe's advance, the intruders called in artillery support. Israeli guns shelled Lebanese positions, Beirut said, and continued the barrage to cover withdrawal of the Israeli force at 3 p.m. (1200 GMT).

There were no losses on the Lebanese side, Beirut said.

Israel Denies It

JERUSALEM, July 22 (UPI).—Israel denied that any of its forces penetrated into Lebanon today.

It said Jordan-based Arab [illegible] ners fired on the Ashdot [illegible] farm commune, three miles [illegible] of the Sea of Galilee, [illegible] wounding two young [illegible]

Israeli artillery poured [illegible] ing fire into Jordan, the [illegible] spokesman said.

Laird Confe[illegible] With Envoy Of Israel

WASHINGTON, July 22 [illegible] Secretary of Defense Melv[illegible] met with Israeli Ambassador [illegible] Rabin yesterday after reit[illegible] United States' intention [illegible] tain "a proper balance" in [illegible] between the Arabs and Is[illegible]

Mr. Laird and the Israe[illegible] privately for about an ho[illegible] Pentagon referred to the s[illegible] "a general discussion meeti[illegible] gave no further details. B[illegible] peared obvious the centr[illegible] of discussion was Israel's [illegible] for another 125 planes to [illegible] growing Soviet-backed Egy[illegible] and anti-aircraft missile[illegible] along the Suez Canal.

Government informants [illegible] said the United States is co[illegible] replace Israel's combat lo[illegible] F-4 Phantoms and to provid[illegible] with radar jamming equip[illegible] combat the effectiveness o[illegible] aircraft SAM missiles.

Before his meeting wi[illegible] Rabin at the Pentagon, Mr. [illegible] spoke to young men atten[illegible] American Legion youth me[illegible]

Mr. Laird said, as he has [illegible] that the United States "do[illegible] a responsibility to see that [illegible] is a proper balance as [illegible] weapons are concerned" i[illegible] Middle East.

He stressed that "we [illegible] have any plans to involve [illegible] icans directly . . . and I wou[illegible] that always could be our ca[illegible]

Cairo Ready for Cease-Fire And Talks . . . With Some [illegible]

(Continued from Page 1)

such touchy issues as the Syrian Golan Heights and Jerusalem.

These sources emphasize that the Security Council resolution also calls for the recognition of Israel's sovereignty within its former borders and of its right to free navigation in the Suez Canal and the Straits of Tiran. The closure of the straits by Egypt was a precipitating factor in the Six Day War.

The Rogers letter as published here did not spell out the terms of the proposed cease-fire, but it at least implied an understanding that neither side would take advantage of it to expand fortifications in the Suez area.

Foreign Minister Riad delivered his letter this afternoon during a half-hour talk with Donald C. Bergus, chief of what is diplomatically called the American interest section of the Spanish Embassy. The section occupies the former U.S. Embassy, which has flown the Spanish flag since Egypt broke off diplomatic relations with the U.S. in June, 1967.

Neither side would make the contents of the letter public but the Foreign Ministry engaged in an intensive consultation [illegible] with other Arab and [illegible] powers. It was a delicate [illegible] matic job.

As seen by observers he[illegible] task of Cairo is to persua[illegible] West that it is willing to ta[illegible] and to persuade Arab mili[illegible] swallow the pill of a cease-fi[illegible] negotiations—even indire[illegible] tiations—with Israel.

Bonn, Britain Sign Pact on War Jet

BONN, July 22 (Reuters).—West Germany and Britain today gave the final go-ahead to begin development of a multirole combat aircraft (MRCA) to be built as a joint West German, British and Italian project, it was announced here.

A government statement said the two countries signed the development agreement after approving progress in the planning phase (systems definition phase), which began on May 1, 1969. West German approval followed a decision to go ahead with the project by the Federal Safety Council, which met yesterday.

The statement here said Italian approval had been delayed because of the change of government but is expected shortly.

Riot Breaks [illegible] In Milan Prison After 3 Die in [illegible]

MILAN, July 22 (AP).—[illegible] broke out today at Milan [illegible] Vittore prison, where thre[illegible] soners were fatally burned [illegible] cell fire last night.

Prison sources said prison[illegible] fused to re-enter their cells [illegible] their recreation period. Autho[illegible] called for heavy reinforcements [illegible] seven ambulances were among [illegible] equipment sent.

Prison officials said calm w[illegible] stored after an hour and 45 [illegible] utes of rioting.

They said some 500 [illegible] policemen, using sticks and [illegible] shields, forced the prisoners [illegible] enter their cells. Two pri[illegible] and a guard were reported [illegible]

Another demonstration w[illegible] ported under way outside the [illegible] sive gray prison, which w[illegible] scene in April, 1969, of a re[illegible] prisoners seeking reforms [illegible] persons were arrested.

Last night three young p[illegible] —two Italians and an Aus[illegible] died after the straw mattr[illegible] their cell caught fire.

Police were investigat[illegible] blaze amid speculation in [illegible] and among some prison [illegible] that the three had started [illegible] with the aim of making [illegible]

Perpignan Blast Hur[illegible]

PERPIGNAN, France, [illegible] (AP).—A fire and explosion [illegible] gas works in this coastal tow[illegible] France's border with Spain [illegible] 20 persons seriously today, [illegible] ing seven firemen.

Arabs Hijack Jet, Win Greek Pledge to Free 7

(Continued from Page 1)

ment in relations with other countries."

Two of the Arabs were scheduled to go on trial here Friday.

At least two envoys here of Arab countries were reported to have talked to the hijackers from the airport control in an effort to get the passengers freed.

The government communiqué said Mr. Rochat requested that the seven detained Arabs be handed over to him.

"Mr. Patakos refused to satisfy this request, but he promised that after a month, and after Greek legal procedures and when justice was done with the trial of the remaining two commandos, the Greek government will hand them over to the Red Cross," it said.

The statement added: "Therefore, the Greek government will hand over the seven commandos to the Red Cross on Aug. 22."

Stevanos Ionnides, the captain of the hijacked aircraft, told reporters in Cairo:

"When we were flying over Rhodes, a man carrying a hand grenade in one hand and a pistol in the other, walked into the cockpit. He told me, 'We don't want to hurt anybody. We just want you to do as we want'," the captain said.

He said the hijacker then told him to continue the trip to Athens but to notify Greek authorities of what was happening aboard.

An American passenger, a resident of Beirut who declined use of his name, gave the following account of the hijacking:

"About an hour out of Beirut everything seemed rosy. A couple of Arabs were acting like newlyweds in first class. They were part of a group of five men and a woman.

'Don't Get Excited'

"Suddenly we were told: 'Don't get excited. This is a hijacking.'

"They said they had a plan and we were going to Athens. They told us to be calm.

"They said they had no intention to hurt anyone. They went around getting water for the people.

"One of the men had a submachine gun. They were very well organized, signaling to one another. They had obviously rehearsed it. The girl was carrying a grenade.

"She was very pretty with long black hair. As we came to land they said they had no time to give us any more water. They had a job to do. They said everyone was going to get off, then they seemed to change their mind, saying, 'Don't ask any questions.'

"All the time while we were on the ground they were positioned along the gangway. They moved everyone down to the tourist section. The thing that was amazing was their courtesy throughout."

Of the seven Arabs whose release was demanded, two are Jordanian young men accused of murdering a Greek child during a bomb attack against Israel's El Al Airline office in Athens last November. These two belonged to a small leftist maverick guerrilla organization known as the Palestine Popular Struggle Front.

The other five are members of one of the main and best known groups, the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. They had been imprisoned by Greek courts for two earlier attacks against Israeli aircraft at Athens airport.

Commenting on the government's announcement of the planned release of the seven Arab prisoners, an Israeli diplomatic representative in Athens, Yitwah Caroz, said: "It's unbelievable that one should give in to criminal blackmail."

Beirut Airport officials installed an electric device two weeks ago designed to detect passengers carrying weapons on board and Olympic officials are wondering how the hijackers got past it.

Plane Reported Returning

CAIRO, Thursday, July 23 (UPI).—The plane landed here last night and left again, early today, for Athens, the Middle East News Agency reported.

MENA did not say so, but airport sources assumed the Greek crew was flying the plane and that Mr. Rochat was aboard.

The plane circled both Beirut and Damascus airports after leaving Athens and reached here three hours after leaving Athens.

The six hijackers were all students, MENA said.

It said five pistols, two grenades and three sticks of dynamite were found in their possession.

5 Americans Were Aboard

BEIRUT, July 22 (AP).—An Olympic Airlines spokesman identified five American passengers aboard the plane as William Lampros, Beirut representative of Twentieth Century-Fox, Mrs. Grubbs and two children, and Mr. Reda.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Cloudy
ANKARA	28	82	Sunny
ATHENS	24	75	Sunny
BEIRUT	28	82	Sunny
BELGRADE	27	81	Cloudy
BERLIN	19	66	Very [illegible]
BRUSSELS	18	64	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	30	86	Sunny
CAIRO	33	90	Sunny
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Cloudy
COSTA D' SOL	18	64	Sunny
DUBLIN	16	59	Very [illegible]
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy
FLORENCE	33	91	Sunny
FRANKFURT	20	68	Cloudy
GENEVA	24	75	Partly [illegible]
HELSINKI	14	57	Overcast
ISTANBUL	28	82	Partly [illegible]
LAS PALMAS	27	81	Sunny
LISBON	22	72	Partly [illegible]
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy
MADRID	32	90	Sunny
MILAN	29	84	Sunny
MONTREAL	21	70	Sunny
MOSCOW	21	70	Cloudy
MUNICH	22	72	Partly [illegible]
NEW YORK	25	77	Cloudy
NICE	26	79	Sunny
OSLO	18	64	Rain
PARIS	20	68	Very [illegible]
PRAGUE	22	72	Very [illegible]
ROME	30	86	Sunny
SOFIA	32	90	Sunny
STOCKHOLM	18	64	Very [illegible]
TEL AVIV	29	84	Sunny
TUNIS	45	113	Sunny
VENICE	26	79	Sunny
VIENNA	26	79	Sunny
WARSAW	24	75	Partly [illegible]
WASHINGTON	23	73	Cloudy
ZURICH	22	72	Cloudy

(U.S.—Canadian temperatures are [illegible] [illegible])

هكذا من الأصل

Florida Citrus Groves

Coca-Cola, Other Giant Firms Are Said to Exploit Migrants

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP). The Coca-Cola Co. and a string of other giant corporations were accused yesterday of "a callous disregard" for impoverished migrant workers who harvest the corporations' crops.

Testifying before a Senate subcommittee, the Washington-based Project for Corporate Responsibility said the exploitation was far removed from the executive suites, but no more excusable, especially in light of the profits of corporate farming.

Now one of Florida's biggest citrus growers, Coca-Cola bought out Minute Maid orange juice ten years ago. It owns or controls more than 30,000 acres of Florida citrus groves. Other Coke products include Snowcrop orange juice and the Hi-C and Real Gold fruit drinks.

Philip W. Moore, staff counsel for the Project for Corporate Responsibility, said the company also owns and operates "unquestionably bad" housing for migrants.

He cited one cluster, near a Minute Maid grove at Frostproof, Fla., that houses 200 to 300 people.

The quarters, Mr. Moore told the Senate subcommittee on migratory labor, have no indoor water or plumbing. Even worse, he said, is "the social control" Coca-Cola exercises over the migrants.

"In order to live in these houses," he said, "a family must work for Coke. If somebody is sick, the foreman, not a doctor, can decide whether the person can stay home. If the foreman decides that a worker is not sick, then he must either work or risk eviction from his housing."

He said he had singled out Coca-Cola not because it is any worse than other companies, but because it is big, powerful and visible and it "can set the standard for other corporations."

In its second day of hearings, the subcommittee was told Monday of "an endless parade" of suffering and illness among migrant workers in Texas, Florida and Michigan.

Death at 50

A team of doctors sponsored by the Field Foundation reported the death rate for migrants from influenza and pneumonia at twice the national average, tuberculosis deaths 2 1/2 times as numerous and accidents three times as frequent. The migrant worker can expect to die at 50—20 years sooner than the average American.

Mr. Moore said corporate farming has skyrocketed in the past ten years, with close to 7,000 companies plunging into agriculture, including giants such as Tenneco, Gulf & Western, Royal Crown Cola, Union Carbide, Penn Central and the Seaboard and Atlantic Coastline railroads.

Besides Coca-Cola, Mr. Moore singled out one other company for what he described as illustrative criticism: The Alico Land Development Co. which controls 203,000 acres of Florida land, including 6,875 in citrus. More than half of its 1969 income came from citrus groves, apparently, he said, as the result of higher consumer prices combined with a cutback in work days for its hired farmhands.

Yost Urges U.S. Action on Arms Protocol

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT). The American ambassador to the United Nations has warned that if President Nixon does not soon send the Geneva protocol banning the use of chemical and biological agents in war to the Senate for ratification, the United States could face a "quite embarrassing" situation.

In a message that has just become available here, Ambassador Charles W. Yost reminded the State Department that the United States announced the President's decision to submit the protocol to the General Assembly's Political Committee "with some fanfare" last November.

If the administration fails to send the protocol to the Senate by the time the General Assembly convenes in mid-September, Mr. Yost said, other countries will begin to question the American delegation publicly and privately on the issue.

Reliable sources report that the paperwork for transmitting the treaty to the Senate has been finished by Henry Kissinger's National Security Council staff in the White House, but it is not clear when the treaty will be submitted.

Two Explanations

Sources offer two different explanations for the delay.

The sticking point, according to one sources, is the issue of tear gas and herbicides—both of which the military has used in considerable quantities in Vietnam.

When the President announced his decision to ask the Senate to ratify the 1925 treaty, the White House pointed out that the United States did not interpret the treaty's ban to include tear gas or herbicides.

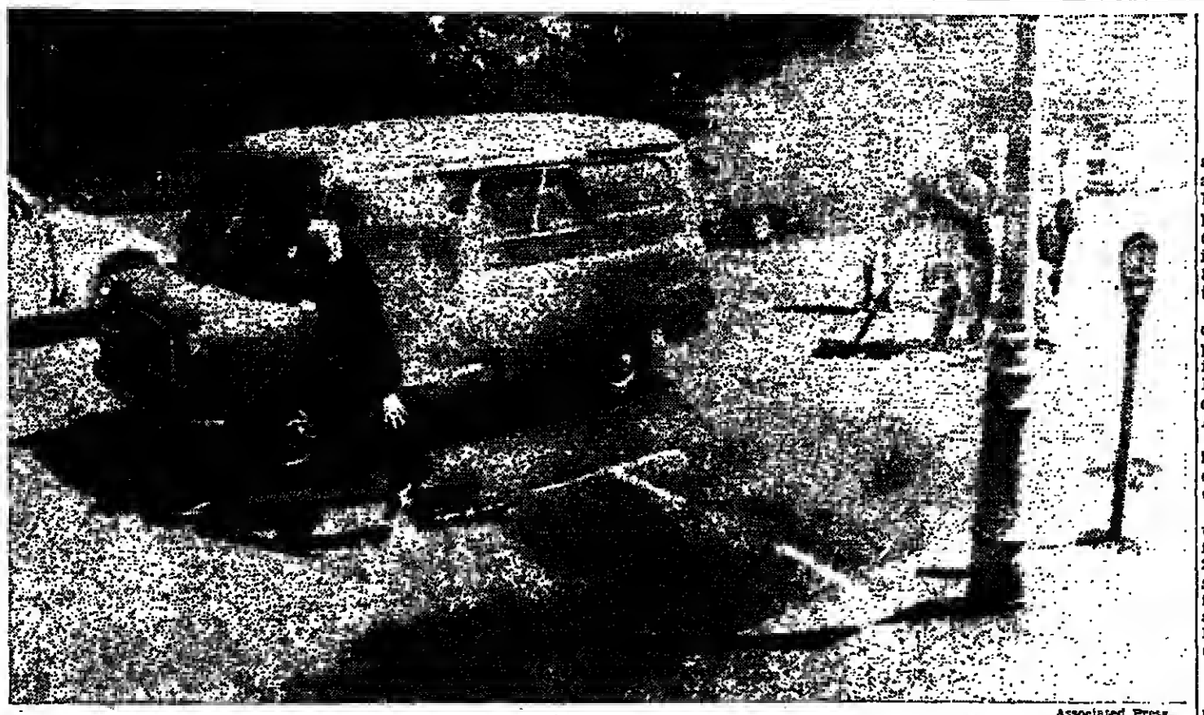
Last December, however, the United Nations General Assembly voted, by a vote of 80 to 3, that the protocol does ban tear gas and herbicides.

Other sources say that the treaty is a marginal issue compared with Vietnam, Cambodia and the strategic arms talks in Vienna, and that these concerns keep shoving the protocol to the bottom of the White House staff's in-basket.

In any case, the administration says that it is likely to have a cool time in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the protocol. Sen. J.W. Fulbright, the committee chairman, indicated in a letter to the President in February that he thought the United States should interpret the treaty to include tear gas and herbicides.

There has been speculation here, particularly in light of Mr. Yost's message—that the President might act to solve the problem of the treaty by announcing to the UN in September that he was sending the protocol to the Senate.

This move would come soon enough to relieve any international pressure and would come late enough to prevent the Senate from acting the treaty this year.



Associated Press.

TO FOIL A THIEF—A snatch-and-grab-proof case is demonstrated for cameras of the BBC at Bristol, England. The idea is that when thieves snatch the bag and rush back to their van with it, a device is released which sends out masses of colored smoke. This could either cause the thief to drop th ecase or to throw it into the get-away vehicle. The smoke would fill the vehicle so that the driver, blinded, would have to stop to avoid crashing.

Family Assistance Plan Gets Harsh Reception in Senate Unit

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP).—Senators from both parties launched sharp new attacks yesterday on the Nixon administration's beleaguered Family Assistance Plan as the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Elliot L. Richardson, opened a defense of the measure before a hostile Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. Richardson, new to the secretary job, put on a strong performance in a slow, deliberate style. He showed detailed knowledge, offered to work with the committee all through the summer and used with assurance—even gusto—such jawbreaking bureaucratic welfare phrases as "mandate the present gap-filling disregard," (I.E., require certain income to be disregarded in computing benefits).

But the hearing was only a few moments old when it became clear that the Finance Committee remains highly skeptical of the proposed FAP, even with revisions drafted by HEW in June at the committee's request, and may never send it to the Senate floor.

Committee Chairman Russell B. Long, D., La., opened the hearing with a blast; saying it would be an "impossible task" to defend the bill against criticism on the Senate floor. Calling the proposal "a massive and costly experiment," Sen. Long said administration figures showed it would "add 14 million Americans to the welfare rolls."

"In the State of Mississippi, 35 percent of the total population would become welfare recipients... in terms of money, the revised FAP's cost to the government is a staggering $9.1 billion—$900 million more than the administration's estimates of the costs of the bill as passed by the House and more than $4 billion over the federal costs of the existing system."

Sen. Clifford P. Hansen, R., Wyo., immediately told Sen. Long, "I applaud you for the excellent job you did in stating some of the concerns, doubts I suspect are shared by everyone on this committee." Highly critical questions later came from Sen. Jack Miller, R., Iowa, Sen. Herman E. Talmadge, D., Ga., Sen. John J. Williams, R., Del., and Sen. Carl Curtis, R., Neb.

Sheriff Shows Too Much Spirit

WASHINGTON, July 22 (Reuters).—Sheriff William Montague of Attala County, Mississippi, allegedly led a double life—lawman by day, moonshiner by night.

A federal grand jury in Aberdeen, Miss., has indicted Sheriff Montague, Deputy Sheriff Woodrow Steen and five other men for violating federal liquor laws.

The sheriff obliged one of the other defendants, James Williamson, by looking the other way while Mr. Williamson turned out large batches of moonshine, the indictment said.

Another Flaw Discovered in Troubled F-111

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—Yet another flaw that could delay the F-111 fighter-bomber from flying has been found in the trouble-plagued airplane, the Pentagon revealed yesterday.

An announcement said a team of experts is looking into two incidents in which a part of the front edge of the tail control surface broke off during flight. Both planes landed safely.

Except for 16 aircraft allowed to fly for test purposes, the entire fleet of 223 swing-wing jets has been sitting on the ground since last December when one of them crashed after a wing split off.

That crash was determined to be the fault of a testing procedure which was unable to uncover a microscopic crack in the wing which, under pressure, became a complete break.

A few months ago another problem erupted in a plane undergoing a different series of tests designed to measure the life of the plane's wings. The Defense Department contract specifies how long the wings must withstand the stresses of use but the test model gave away after it had completed only about 75 percent of the required lifetime.

French to Expand Vigilance Against Drugs in Marseilles

PARIS, July 22 (AP).—France, after years of American pleading and direct correspondence between Presidents Nixon and Georges Pompidou, will shortly begin a major expansion of its narcotics bureau in Marseilles—departure point for 85 percent of the heroin sold in the United States.

French informants, reporting the development today, said the expansion will be announced publicly in connection with a visit of French Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin to his American counterpart, Attorney General John Mitchell.

The principle of the visit has been agreed upon, and dates are expected to be set within a week or ten days.

The Marseilles narcotics bureau will be enlarged by 25 French officers next month, and probably 25 more in October, the sources said. There are now seven men in the bureau, responsible for an area where about four tons of heroin is processed every year in clandestine laboratories.

Change in Attitude

The change in attitude on the part of the French, who dismissed the Marseilles narcotics traffic during the De Gaulle era as an American problem, follows a direct expression of concern by President Nixon.

Informants here said that Mr. Nixon wrote to President Pompidou on the drug question and that Mr. Pompidou replied with considerable understanding.

Part of the change in attitude was felt to have come from a series of drug cases involving French young people last summer.

American Narcotics Bureau agents have maintained that the French could destroy the Marseilles trade with sufficient policemen and money eoough to compete with the bribes paid by the processors.

Within the last six months it was said that lack of staff had forced the French police to twice miss out on closing down laboratories in the Marseilles area. Since 1951 only 13 laboratories have been closed, and experts estimate there are now five to ten in operation.

Marseilles became a narcotics pivot point during the 1930s, when opium from French Indochina reached the port and was processed there on a small scale.

With the expansion of the American drug market after World War II, Marseilles's laboratories grew with it, using morphine base obtained in Turkey and Syria and shipping what is regarded as the world's highest-grade heroin to the United States.

Skilled lab workers have passed the techniques on from friend to friend. And in the tiny hill villages behind Marseilles, where most of the labs have been discovered, there is the security of communities where every nosy stranger is a suspect.

Hurricane Downgraded

PANAMA CITY, Fla., July 22 (UPI).—Hurricane Becky lost its punch as it neared the resort beaches of the Florida panhandle today and was downgraded to a tropical storm. Hurricane warnings and watches were canceled all along the Gulf Coast from Florida to Mississippi.

U.S. Lists New Proposals To Cope With Bombing Wave

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT).—The Nixon administration announced yesterday that it would propose a new explosives control act to combat the growing number of bombings in the United States.

Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel, said the proposal—drawn up by a White House task force—was needed to deal with a wave of terrorist bombings that has left 40 persons dead, 384 injured and caused property damage of $23 million in the last 15 1/2 months.

The administration proposal would require federal licensing of all persons manufacturing or handling explosives, secure storage, and positive identification of retail buyers, with a statement detailing how they proposed to use their purchases.

It would also expand the federal authority to arrest anyone connected with the theft or use of explosives.

The proposed act would be administered by the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines, which administered the Federal Explosives Act of World Wars I and II.

Like N.Y. Proposals

It is almost identical with proposals made last week by New York City Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary before a Senate subcommittee investigating bombings.

At that time, Mr. Leary also told members of the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee that strict record-keeping should be part of any federal law, and he urged that manufacturers be required to include a coded, indestructible object inside explosives so that their origin could be traced.

The only objections to the administration proposal are expected to come from Western congressmen, who are likely to protest that such a bill would place undue hardships on small miners and prospectors without noticeably curbing the use of bombs.

Sen. Lee Metcalf, D., Mont., suggested this issue yesterday, as he has during previous hearings of the Senate panel.

"We have a lot of people in Montana with long hair, faded blue jeans and sweat-stained shirts who use a lot of dynamite," he said. "We call them prospectors. They have contributed a lot to the development of the West and I wouldn't want any legislation to hurt their business."

Backing Reported For 'Domestic' Marshall Plan

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT).—Whitney M. Young jr. announced that 35 senators are ready to sponsor a plan for a multi-billion-dollar "domestic Marshall Plan" to help the country's poor.

Mr. Young, executive director of the National Urban League, made the announcement Monday at a news conference here at the league's 60th annual convention.

He said the plan he is devising was first developed in 1964.

"That was before the riots, and so most people smiled nicely and forgot it," he said. "Since the riots, since the unrest, since the call for reparations and the churches have been disrupted, now people are coming back saying what about that Marshall Plan."

Mr. Young said he had had lunch with a group of senators, at their request. There will be at least 25 senators who will sponsor the plan, he said. He pointed out that the group with whom he met was bipartisan. He would name only Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., and Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., who he said were the hosts.

"It was about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats," he said. "We even had a couple Southerners there."

6 Alternates Sworn In for Manson Jury

LOS ANGELES, July 22 (WP).—Six alternate jurors were sworn in yesterday for the murder trial of Charles Manson and "his girls" who are charged with the murders of actress Sharon Tate and six others.

The task of selecting a jury is now over and the way is clear for opening statements and testimony in the trial Friday.

The prosecution's opening statement, a 20 to 30-minute declaration by Los Angeles Deputy District Attorney Vincent T. Bugliosi, will come near the opening of the next session. According to Mr. Bugliosi, it will reveal a motive for the slayings, "almost as bizarre as the murders themselves."

The six alternates, four men and two women, will be sequestered at the Ambassador Hotel with the regular jury of seven men and five women chosen last week. All 18 will be locked up for the estimated three-to-five month duration of the trial.

GI Fails in Bid To Hijack Plane At Saigon Airport

SAIGON, July 22 (AP).—An American soldier tried to hijack an airliner from Saigon to Hong Kong by threatening the crew with knives today but surrendered to police after officials foiled his plan by letting the air out of the plane's tires.

The two-hour episode occurred aboard an Air Vietnam plane at Saigon's Tansonnhut Airport.

Taken into custody by Vietnamese police and turned over to U.S. authorities, the soldier was identified as Army Pvt. George M. Hardin.

Pvt. Hardin apparently boarded the aircraft, a four-enginad DC-4, at Pleiku in the Central Highlands, where he is assigned to the Army's 71st Evacuation Hospital, officials said.

For Sale: 2 Presidential Yachts, But Not One Bidder Shows Up

By Karl E. Meyer

NEWPORT, R.I., July 22 (WP).—Sale of two presidential yachts closed yesterday with the red-faced announcement that there was a single bid had been submitted.

The White House must now decide what to do with its nautical white elephants—the cabin cruisers Patricia and Julie.

It appears that buyers were deterred by a condition put on the sale—that the yachts are for pleasure only, not for commercial use. An official said the condition was put on the sale at President Nixon himself, probably so that the craft "could not be made into gambling casinos or for some other notorious use."

Additionally, the minimum bids set—$100,000 for the Patricia and $60,000 for the Julie—may have been a bit too high for these venerable vessels, used by five presidents.

The 92-foot Patricia has overnight accommodations for only 12 people, and the 64-foot Julie has bunk space for only six. Both vessels have overlarge dining and lounge areas. During the Kennedy years and Johnson years, the Patricia was known as the Honey Fitz and the Julie sailed under the name Patrick J.

Brochures of the Nixon sale were mailed to 5,800 potential buyers, including the Kennedy family and Aristotle Onasis. Interested bidders were allowed to inspect the Patricia in the Washington Navy Yard and the Julie at Miami Beach. Sealed bids were supposed to be submitted to the Department of Defense surplus sales office in Newport, which disposes of unwanted government ships. Brisk competition had been expected for the presidential souvenirs.

Irving Lewis Resigns Deputy Post at HEW

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—Another top Nixon administration health official has announced his resignation. Irving J. Lewis, deputy administrator of HEW's Health Services and Mental Health Administration, said that he was quitting on July 31 to become a professor at Yeshiva University in New York City.

Mr. Lewis's former boss, Joseph T. English, a career government worker, resigned recently. His job as administrator was reclassified, and filled by a political appointee.

Saccharin Ruled Safe, But Study Is Advised

WASHINGTON, July 22 (Reuters). — A government-appointed study group today labeled the artificial sweetener saccharin safe but recommended further laboratory tests.

A joint panel of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council concluded "on the basis of available information the present and projected usage of saccharin in the United States does not pose a hazard."

Ford Foundation To Help Police

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP).—McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, called a news conference today to announce financing of a $30 million independent agency to help reform police training and operations procedures throughout the country.

A basic aim would be to finance innovations it fears might be neglected by federal aid programs.

Among them are programs to enable the police to focus more on criminal investigation and less on such functions as traffic control; guidelines for arrests in non-emergency situations; developing civilian management personnel; recruiting short-term personnel for work in their own neighborhoods; creating teen-age patrols, and means of promoting better relations.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Vietnamization Vs. Negotiation

The real difference between Washington and Saigon on negotiating a Vietnam settlement is this: the Nixon administration, to satisfy a domestic demand if not to offer "the other side" an attractive alternative to battle, holds out to it the chance to gain by negotiation a certain share of the political power in South Vietnam. In his own most succinct statement of this purpose, Mr. Nixon said on April 20, "A fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces within South Vietnam." Mr. Rogers followed this up with his suggestion that "the Communists may decide it is in their best interests to negotiate an agreement which gives them representation proportionate to their numbers."

The Thieu government, however, does not wish to offer the other side any share of the political power, by negotiations or otherwise. It wants to keep that power in one package and to hold on to the whole package itself. President Thieu evidently feels—and surely he has reason to know—that a political solution which reflected the existing relationship of political forces would jeopardize his regime's survival. Lacking confidence in his own political appeal, he tries continually to substitute for it American military and economic power.

The second difference between Washington and Saigon follows from this basic one. The administration, seeking—at least in theory—to divide the power in South Vietnam and to distribute the pieces to different factions, has thought of several techniques or approaches to that end. "We recognize the complexity of shaping machinery that would fairly apportion political power in South Vietnam," Mr. Nixon said April 20. "We're flexible." His aides explained that "machinery" could involve elections or some other procedure, so long as it reflected popular choice and was not "imposed."

* * *

But the Thieu-Ky government, wishing neither to divide nor to lose the political power, has endorsed only one kind of "machinery,"—i.e., elections. It did so last year according to a formula which it elaborated in virtually full confidence that the formula would not be acceptable to its Vietnamese rivals, as indeed it hasn't been.

Now, if the Nixon goal of "fairly apportioning political power" means anything at all, it means some sort of coalition government. What else can it mean? The trouble with saying this out loud, however, is that—as the President noted on Monday—coalition government has somehow become what he called a "code word" for a Communist takeover sooner or later. Mr. Nixon surely knows that coalitions have gone that route only, as in Eastern Europe after World War II, when the Soviet Army was immediately on hand to help the local Communist party—a condition not obtaining in Vietnam, or for that matter, in Finland, Italy, France or Laos, among others who have taken Communists into some form of coalition government in recent years. Nonetheless, the myth is so powerful that even a history-minded American President cringes before it.

This is unfortunate, for no matter what one chooses to call it—"coalition government," "sharing power," "fair apportionment of political power" or what have you—the concept is crucial to a compromise and to winning both public support and enemy acceptance for it.

We suspect that President Thieu understands this very well. He opposes any coalition, "imposed" or not. The last thing he wants is a "fair apportionment of political power." Indeed, he works against the concept every chance he gets. Hence his sly crack last Sunday that Secretary Rogers had created "some misunderstanding." Hence his insistence that he will not let Communists or neutralists (so designated by him), or anyone whom he chooses to throw in jail, participate in South Vietnamese politics. Against such assertions, against his record of political jailings, aainst his stark interest in his own survival, Mr. Nixon's assurances that President Thieu is pledged to a "free election" ring hollow.

* * *

In fact, there is a quality of shadow play to the whole discussion of negotiating terms. Early in his administration, Mr. Nixon had two tracks to his Vietnam policy—negotiation and Vietnamization. His explicit threat to the other side was to negotiate quickly with the United States or to face a strong and self-sustaining South Vietnamese foe later. Well, 18 months have gone by and no negotiation has occurred, but Vietnamization, according to the administration, is going swimmingly. Saigon, for the reasons cited, seems never to have wanted to talk seriously. Hanoi and the Viet Cong evidently have placed their bets on protracted war, figuring to outlast Washington's direct support of Saigon. Mr. Nixon's own devotion to negotiations has never been beyond challenge, to put it mildly, if for no other reason than the fact that negotiation and Vietnamization are, by their nature, contradictory aims. Or at least they become so, in time.

It is difficult, on the one hand, to build up the Thieu-Ky regime in the interest of turning over more and more of the war burden to the South Vietnamese, while simultaneously exerting pressure on the government to broaden its base and make other bargaining concessions in the interest of a settlement. Inevitably, you have to choose—unless, of course, the North Vietnamese become so impressed by the self-sufficiency of the South that they decide to try to strike a deal with us rather than wait to deal with a Saigon government capable of going it alone.

That could still happen. But the prospect is not heightened by President Thieu's attitude. He sounds more than ever determined to go the Vietnamization route, giving away nothing, playing for our unquestioning support. And for all his talk of flexibility, Mr. Nixon sounds increasingly ready to accept the inevitable contradiction between Vietnamization and negotiation—and to proceed down the Vietnamization track.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Loss for Modern Toryism

Iain Norman Macleod might have become prime minister of Great Britain with better luck in timing, and there would have been no doubt about his government's direction. He was the epitome of modern Toryism—even more so than Edward Heath or Reginald Maudling, with whom he had worked under R. A. Butler to give their party's policies a drastic facelifting and updating in the years out of office after the war.

The son of a Yorkshire physician, he believed deeply in the National Health Service instituted by a Labor government and gave it vigorous direction as Minister of Health. He was a more skillful Minister of Labor than any Labor party occupant of that office in postwar Britain. But it was as an energetic colonial secretary, responding to Harold Macmillan's "winds of change" thesis, that Mr. Macleod provoked the wrath of Conservatives nostalgic for the heyday of empire, and this may have cost him his chance to be prime minister.

Mr. Macleod was a man of courage who asked no quarter from political foes despite pain from a progressive arthritic condition that derived from a war wound. With the Conservative victory in June, he had plunged into his job as Chancellor of the Exchequer with all of his old drive and verve. His death at 56 is a severe loss for his party and his country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Middle East Crisis

In both Washington and Moscow, peace is more spoken of than arms, and this pause is in itself a good thing. It remains to be seen whether it will open concrete cease-fire prospects as a first step. The two superpowers are currently playing a moderating role in the Middle East. But neither of them is ready to accept a weakening of the positions it acquired in that part of the world.

Peace, thus, can result only from the status quo. . .The question for both the Americans and Soviets is to convince the Israelis and Arabs to renounce some of their claims in order to avoid a confrontation between the Big Two. The diplomatic game is thus extremely close.

Each one must know very exactly how far it is possible to go without starting the catastrophe. For Washington in the face of Moscow, the limit is the delivery of Phantoms. For Moscow, vis-à-vis Washington, it depends on the number and mission of Soviet "advisers" established in Egypt.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

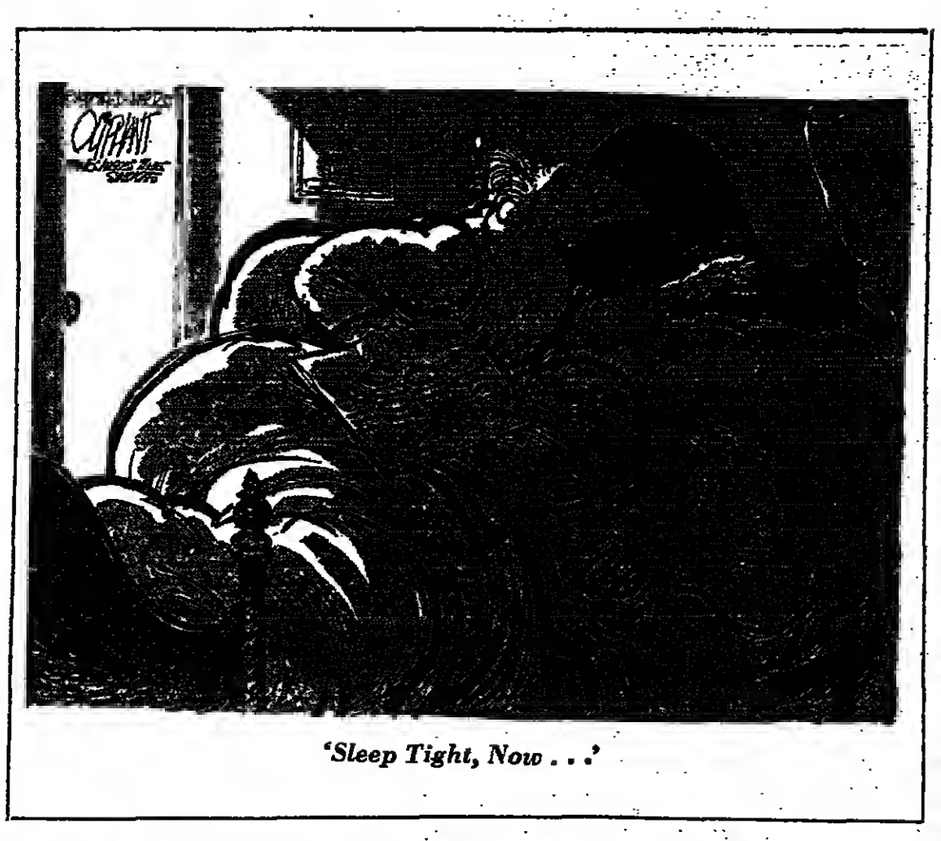
July 23, 1895

ST. PETERSBURG—Information which has recently been received from a well-informed source states that the Bulgarian deputation, in spite of the fact that it has been received by so many high placed personages here, has no official character whatsoever. Its presence will not in any way cause a change in the attitude of the Russian government towards the Bulgarian question. No change is possible as long as the present government exists.

Fifty Years Ago

July 23, 1920

LINCOLN Neb.—Prohibition delegates, at the opening session of the party's convention here today, stampeded, nominating William Jennings Bryan as Presidential nominee although balloting for the party leader was not scheduled until tomorrow. The stampede was occasioned by the introduction of a resolution "tendering" Bryan the leadership of the party. The move was passed by acclamation although Bryan had previously said he could not accept.



'Sleep Tight, Now . . .'

France and Monetary Reform

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON.—Once again, France is playing the leading role in opposition to an international money reform proposal, and its presently stubborn stance suggests that Gaullism is far from dead.

The more cordial Franco-American relations symbolized by President Georges Pompidou's visit here earlier this year are more shadow than substance. On a host of issues from Indochina to the Mideast, Quai d'Orsay policies are antithetical to those created on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Now, the old French intransigeance on monetary matters, pushed out of sight while the government was trying to recover from the May, 1968, revolution, has surfaced again.

The present issue revolves about a very modest proposal put forward by the United States and backed by the West Germans and some others to improve on the existing system of currency exchange rates. The idea is to avoid, if possible, the traumatic international crises that develop when major countries are forced to devalue, or in other ways change the value of their money.

Dollar Center

But France resists the introduction of even a small element of flexibility into the existing system for a number of reasons. An important one is that is might exalt the dollar, which, they say, already threatens to become "the center of the solar system."

Instead, the French are anxious for the development of a monetary union within the Common Market which—even if a single currency did not develop for many years—would tend to offset what the French consider to be U.S. economic dominance.

Thus, Mr. Pompidou's Gaullism is more sophisticated than the general's own version. He is not proposing a new war on the dollar. But his indirect attack, which seems to be succeeding, is to stall the American drive for more flexibility, even to the extent of blackmailing the British, who also see the wisdom of freeing the present system from some of its existing rigidities.

Maurice Schumann, French Foreign Minister, has made clear to the British that their revived Common Market application will be vetoed by the French, unless the U.K. agrees to the community's position that—among themselves—they will not take advantage of wider exchange rate margins that might later be agreed upon by the International Monetary Fund.

And at a recent meeting of the Group of Ten deputy finance ministers in Paris the French just about won assurance that nothing beyond more study of the problem will be approved at the IMF's annual meeting in Copenhagen this fall.

U.S. Points

American officials had proposed that three specific points be put forward by the IMF:

● Exchange rates should be allowed to fluctuate in a "band" of 3 percent either side of official parity, instead of the present 1 percent.

● Legalization of the so-called "temporary" floating rate, used by Germany and most recently by Canada, to arrive at some new fixed rate. (Canada's currency is still "floating," meaning that demand for Canadian dollars is supposed to determine the rate.)

● Legalization of small, frequent changes in parity—the "crawling peg"—that would allow, in gradual bites, what often happens with a dismaying shock when a major currency devalues or revalues.

As American officials see it, the issue is supercharged emotionally. One key policymaker believes that many Europeans have concluded, incorrectly, that the United States wants to make some dramatic changes in the system in order to alleviate its balance-of-payments difficulties.

"This is a very difficult subject to talk about," the official says, "because once you say 'flexibility,' or 'limited flexibility,' or whatever—it arouses different visions in different people's minds. You are really talking psychology rather than substance. You are really talking about a state of mind..."

France Believes

Thus, while the United States considers its three points very small steps indeed, the French react like the bull to a red flag.

As analyzed here, there are about four main strands to the French opposition:

● On general grounds, the French central bank is opposed (as are some other European central banks) to any change in the "discipline" or fixed exchange rates. This is traditional.

● On technical grounds, the question is raised whether the proposals are any good. Will they work? Are they useful? On balance, the French doubt it.

● On what might be described as nationalist or Gaullist grounds, the French do not like the idea that all of the flexibility is measured against the dollar. That sets up the dollar as the kingpin of the international monetary system.

● The French hesitate to approve anything that might psychologically or otherwise interfere with closer monetary integration of the EEC.

The American position is that you cannot turn the clock back: There are bound to be some changes in exchange rates as one nation's currency gets out of line with others, and therefore it makes sense to provide a system that will discourage speculation.

"I find it a little ironic," says an American official, "that some people sit around all day worrying about international capital flows that undercut [a country's] domestic monetary policy—yet refuse to see that wider banks might help them to dampen the extent of these movements."

Whether progress is made in this difficult field will depend in good part on whether the Common Market countries can settle their differing viewpoints. Even the strongest advocates of reform do not want to provoke a break with the French.

— Letters —

Black Posture

It is for the United States District Court to decide whether or not the former black comedian, Stepin Fetchit, has a valid case against 20th Century-Fox, Columbia Broadcasting System, Xerox and the Indiana Broadcasting Company in his suit for damages against those corporations, as reported in the IHT People Column, of July 21.

Nevertheless, I think that Bill Cosby—also mentioned in the same item—and other blacks cannot unequivocally condemn Stepin Fetchit for his movie roles, unless we condemn the majority of black men who survived that period without making effective protest. As I see it, Stepin Fetchit depicted, with broad gestures, the posture of Black America, as that area related to the White America of his times. From all accounts of his performances, Stepin Fetchit did a more memorable portrayal than whites such as Jolson, the creators of Amos n' Andy, and inferior imitators who viciously and minstrelly castigated black Americans.

With just a little reflection, however, one might ask: what right does CBS, Xerox and the Indiana Broadcasting Company have to project Stepin Fetchit as a "crap-shooting, chicken-stealing idiot," while not giving the public a true image of the America of that time, without showing that while black and white America laughed at the antics of the comedian, that same public did not heed his brother's terrified voice deep in the swamps or cut his brother down while he was hanging by his neck over his own funeral pyre?

In the end, Bill Cosby has to referee that game the way it is played, in order to drive a message through my thick, black, Alabama skull. Cosby cannot go unchallenged while criticizing a black Stepin Fetchit, who was born a generation after the extirpation of chattel slavery, for scratching his head and bowing before Will Rogers in numerous movies, while doing his American thing for money; unless he broadens his criticism to include Belafonte shaking his hips like an exotic primitive, Poitier acting out his benign Uncle Tomness, Sammy Davis grinning and buck dancing with a slick, conked head and all the rest of those house *niggers* who are doing their own thing—a 1970 version of Stepin Fetchit.

THOMAS W. HARRIS.

Paris.

SAMs and Petals

Mr. Joseph Alsop in his "More very bad news" column (July 9) seems distressed that Israeli pilots "going in low to attack" Arab positions are met with salvos of SAM's. What did he expect? Rose petals? I mean, how chauvinistic can you get?

MOHAMED KHALIFA

Kuwait.

The Crisis of Crises —Planet Wide

By Claire Sterling

ROME—Suddenly, in any number of disparate countries—the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Czechoslovakia the Soviet Union, India, Japan—influential men have sensed an impending danger unlike any in human experience. Futurologists call it the crisis of crises, the culmination of man's timeless errors. They have many and not always comprehensible ways of putting this, but what they seem to be saying is that the day may be coming when the planet can no longer support the people on it.

There will be 7 billion people by the turn of the century, twice the number now. They are not going to have enough to eat: half the world's population is starving already, and 4 or 5 of the 7 billion are expected to. They will not have enough habitable living space, even by our own generation's shrinking standards: the more affluent may live 50,000 to a skyscraper, the poor in cement warrens of "conurbations" spreading across continents from end to end. They will not have enough parks, beaches, woods, open countryside to escape maddening urban pressures, or enough psychiatrists for any but the basket-cases. They might not have the physical room to travel freely. They may not have enough breatheable air or drinkable water.

The fact that this last goes for all of us—the human race, that is—may surprise some Americans, inclining as they do to the oddly proprietary view that the United States is alone in violating nature. Actually the Lake of Zurich is as irredeemably dead as Lake Erie; the Rhine is filthier than the Hudson; Swedish forests are withering under acid rains bearing sulphur from the Ruhr; the Japanese, Finns and Dutch fall deathly ill from eating mercury-tainted shellfish; sturgeon (and so, alas, caviar) is disappearing from the Caspian Sea; the Baltic's oxygen content is dropping at an alarming rate; the lifespan of a Milanese is three years shorter than other Italians' because of smog; and in some parts of the Tiber a fish will die in 15 minutes.

Fright Stories

There are a lot more such fright stories, and others possibly in the making as bad or worse: earthquakes caused by manmade dams, deserts spreading relentlessly across overgrazed land, a new Ice Age induced by human tinkering with the atmosphere, lifeless oceans, terrestrial floods. And all the ravages we are just beginning to notice will have doubled within 30 years, when twice as many human beings will be scrambling for food and water, excreting, piling up garbage, consuming fuels and manufactured goods, emitting noisome vapors and deafening sounds as they criss-cross the globe in cars and supersonic jets.

All this amounts to so much more than our pedestrian ideas of what a problem is that futurologists have coined a word for it—the *problématique*. Nobody really knows the size of it yet; the international conferences and elaborate computer studies are barely getting under way. But it is clearly too big for panic decisions which, with the best of intentions, might easily make matters worse. It is obviously too big for any of the current popular back-to-nature propositions: 7 billion people are unlikely to find deliverance by banishing the technologists and growing tomatoes in window-boxes. It is evidently too big to be entrusted to an exclusive club of rich industrial nations, whose performance so far has hardly inspired bottomless trust on the part of those other nations where the starving billions live. Above all, it is certainly too big for any single country, however wealthy, powerful, civic-minded, guilt-ridden, nature-loving, or technologically ahead of the rest.

The Baltic

Take the Baltic. It is an inland sea shallow and sluggish, with a single outlet to the Atlantic so narrow that 30 years must go by before its waters can be flushed away and renewed. And it is sick: choked with industrial waste and human excrement emptying into it from the bordering states of Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Finland, Soviet Russia; clotted with garbage dumped by pleasure craft; poisoned by windborne mercury from Western Europe and DDT from everywhere; filmy with oil from passing freighters and tankers. Furthermore, it could die overnight. One cubic meter of light fuel oil can spread over a square kilometer of sea within one to two days. A totally wrecked super-tanker spilling its 250,000 tons of oil on these land-imprisoned waters might kill off all marine life, with incalculable effects on the atmosphere, not to mention the economies of the coastal states inhabited by over 300 million people. Yet the tanker will go on plying these waters unless and until the six governments agree to ban them. Even so, there would remain the slime from the six nations' rivers and the treacherous winds overhead.

Something may be done about the Baltic, the only point, last summer, on which the Swedes and visiting Soviet Premier Kosygin could unreservedly agree. But whatever else is done even by the six states could not be enough. If nothing else, the winds would defeat them—those winds that carried radioactive ash around the world from Hiroshima in a fortnight, that have carried pesticides 3,600 miles from Africa to the Caribbean and manage, in a quarter of a century, to impregnate the Antarctic ice with 2,600 tons of DDT.

There is really no getting around it. If the planet is to be reasonably livable somewhere around the year 2000, we are going to have to have planetary rules, plainly devised, imposed and policed. This has nothing to do with international sentimentality, One World-ism or the Brotherhood of Man: we can all still hate our neighbors. It is merely the recognition of an elementary survival principle comparable, at this stage in human history, to the earliest strictures against cannibalism. (Cannibalism is one way out, of course, but do not fall within our immediate purview).

Pitfalls for the Polls

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON. — Exceptionally low turnouts in primary elections and exceptionally high levels of uncertainty in public opinion polls are causing exceptionally large headaches for candidates, managers and kibitzers trying to outguess the voters in this fall's elections.

Rarely, if ever, has there been less solid ground for predicting an election three months away.

The one thing that is obvious to both Democrats and Republicans is that the voters they are seeking to beguile are now massively "turned off" by everything and everybody associated with politics.

One well-traveled Republican summed up his impressions of a tour of 36 states and an intensive survey of key counties in one of them, by saying, "In 15 years of politics, I have never seen such absolutely total disinterest. No one is listening: no one wants to work."

A Democratic campaigner of similar vintage, commenting on the pitifully small turnout in his party's primaries this spring, calls it "the year of the shrug-off."

Alienation

What lies behind the indifference, according to some expert analysts of opinion polls, is increasing public alienation from politics and politicians.

"We used to think," said one political scientist and part-time campaign consultant, "that increased information would produce greater understanding of, support for and participation in the political process. What we have been getting in recent years is exactly the opposite. The greater the volume of politics on television, the more the voters seem to be mentally tuning out."

The more vivid and immediate television's depiction of war in Vietnam, crime in the streets or conflict in the cities becomes, the more the viewers tend to regard those problems as beyond the solution of any politician.

One result—found in the private polling of candidates in several states this year—is an unprecedentedly high percentage of "informed voters" who say they are uncertain how they will vote.

One public opinion analyst who has looked at the polls for a number of candidates remarked that "any incumbent who runs this year on his record as a problem-solver is asking for defeat."

The clearest sign of the "alienation phenomenon" these men discern is non-voting. Primaries this year in states as dissimilar as New York, Virginia and Iowa have produced record or near-record low turnouts.

When voters don't vote or say they are uncertain how they will vote, the politicians' rule-of-thumb is that the incumbents are in trouble. The axiom is: When in doubt, they vote them out.

But that rule may not apply this year. The incumbents are doing rather well so far in the primaries. Roughly two-thirds of the House and Senate nominations have now been settled and only seven incumbents—one senator and six representatives—seeking renomination have lost.

Even if there were to be a revolt against the "ins" this fall, the results, in partisan terms, would be mixed. Republicans are defending roughly two-thirds of the governorships, Democrats two-thirds of the Senate and three-fifths of the House seats.

Yet at the moment, Democratic strategists are more optimistic about gaining House seats than governorships, while virtually conceding the likelihood of some net loss in the Senate.

Their optimism about House gains is based about equally on two factors—the economy and historical precedent. It may be misplaced.

The economic problems—inflation and recession—which the Democrats have counted on to work against the GOP appear to be easing.

Uncertain Past

As for the historical precedent of Democratic congressional gains in every off-year contest following the election of a Republican president, that too may be suspect.

In those past presidential years, the GOP candidate has pulled a heavy vote, part of which provided coattails for Republican congressional candidates. In 1968, however, the vote was small by presidential standards and Richard Nixon—faced with two opponents on the presidential line—trailed, rather than led, the Republican congressional candidates.

Instead of the usual big gain for the party taking over the presidency, the Republicans won only four additional House seats with Mr. Nixon.

Which is just one more reason why American pundits may eat as much crow this November as the British forecasters did in June.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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cusing Military Regime

egal Group Accuses Brazil Of Regular Use of Torture

ENEVA, July 22 (NYT).—The national Commission of Jurists sed Brazil's military regime to- of making torture a "systematic scientifically developed prac-

'orture today in Brazil is no er a mere aid of judicial in- gation," the Geneva-based pri- agency said in a nine-page rt. "It has become a political on."

most prisons and other places etention in Brazil "torture is matically applied often even re the interrogation itself s," the commission said.

pported by lawyers and jurists most of the non-Communist tries, the commission has con- tive status with the United ons Economic and Social Coun- and the 18-nation Council of pe. Sean MacBride, a former ign minister of Ireland, is the mission's secretary-general.

Basis of Report

e commission said its report based on documents secretly ved from Brazilian jails and entration camps, documents statements from former political prisoners who either escaped or were in exile, and other material gathered by persons who visited Brazil as late as last month.

The commission found that a "latent civil war" existed in Brazil, with the country's armed forces pitted against an underground opposition to the regime.

There are thought to be at least 12,000 political prisoners in Brazil, the commission said.

The security services and other police forces, according to the commission's report, resort to what is called "preventive torture."

Anyone who has helped a member of the underground in any way risks "suffering intolerable pain even before he has the opportunity of explaining himself before a judge," the commission said.

Doctors Present

Army doctors are sometimes present at the torture sessions to keep the victims conscious in order to enable the torturers to "go on for several consecutive hours," it continued.

Another reason for the presence of doctors was said to insure that the prisoners did not receive injuries that would be too apparent should they appear before a judge.

The plunging of a prisoner's head into a bucket filled with dirty water or excrement until near suffocation, electric shocks and blows on the genital organs and other sensitive parts of the body with lead and iron clubs are some of the tortures employed, the commission said.

The report details other forms of torture, including the use of specially trained police dogs to attack the prisoners. But, the report says, such torture results not from instructions but from the "individual initiative of one or other agents of repression."

'Little Hope'

The commission said that the spreading use of torture "corrupts Brazilian society." There was little hope, the report said, "of ameliorating the repression in view of the ever-increasing number of civil servants and military officers who have incriminated themselves by torturing their fellow citizens."

But the commission said that by continuing to draw attention to the situation, public opinion in civilized countries had a "very real chance of putting a stop to the inhuman practices suffered by so many men and women in Brazil."

o Bello Stands By lis Assertions on atican's Finances

IENNA, July 22 (UPI).—An erican author said today he ids by his allegations—despite ican denials—that the Roman holic Church holds working ital of $13 billion.

'Osservatore Romano, the Vati- newspaper, said yesterday that y of the statements in Nino Bello's book "The Vatican Em- " were "fantastic exaggera- s."

ut Mr. Lo Bello, a journalist ed in Vienna, issued a statement ay saying that, "until such time the Vatican makes public the lity of its finances and invest- nts, in an official annual report ed by His Holiness, I stand by y fact stated in my book."

dy book contains no 'fantastic ggerations' and deals only in ight facts," said Mr. Lo Bello, is a Catholic.

he Vatican paper said its actual king capital was "far from ching one-hundredth" of the which Mr. Lo Bello mentioned.

600 Pilgrims Feared Dead In Flash Floods in North India

EHRA DUN, India, July 22 ters).—About 600 people were ed to have been swept away erday by river floodwaters that out part of a road in the alayan foothills of Uttar Pra- State, according to reports hing here today.

fficials said the fate of the ple, mostly Hindu pilgrims, was immediately known. They were ieved to have been carried away ng with the buses, lorries and s they were traveling in.

Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gan- said in a statement that it uld only be hoped that the death l was not as heavy as indicated first reports.

All-India Radio reported that a l of 31 vehicles were carried y by the floods and 100 people e believed dead.

It said 15 people were killed as odwaters swept through a vil- e near the northern town of himath.]

Officials in Dehra Dun, a district headquarters town about 60 miles west of the disaster area, said the rain-swollen waters of the Alaknanda River gouged away part of a hillside on which the road ran.

They added that several people in the vehicles—15 buses, five taxis, two army lorries and two private lorries—were believed to have escaped.

Reports reaching here said that a mile and a quarter of the Badrinath Road was washed away. The vehicles, apparently bunched together because of rains and smaller road breaches, were swept up by the floodwaters.

Officials said the raging waters caught the vehicles between the towns of Joshimath and Chamouli. The latter is 60 miles southwest of India's border with Tibet.

Reports said heavy rocks loosened by torrential rain obstructed the river's heavy flow. Pressure built up and then the water burst through the rocks, cutting away part of the hillside and the road.

Three bridges on the road were also washed away by the floodwaters of the river, a tributary of the Ganges. Army units in the area rushed to help stranded people.

Reports from Rishikesh, near Dehra Dun, said a number of bodies, the corpses of several cows and uprooted trees were seen floating in the Ganges this morning.

Water from the Ganges flowed into Rishikesh, also a Hindu pilgrim center, damaging 50 houses. One person died as a house collapsed.

Floods in Nepal

KATMANDU, July 22 (UPI).—Heavy rains and a landslide wiped out an entire village in West Nepal during the last two days, killing 26 persons and injuring five, official reports said today.

Unofficial reports said 200 persons were estimated to have drowned in the last three days when rivers were swollen by heavy rainfall in the countryside.

Gap Is Blasted n Dublin-Belfast Railway Tracks

UBLIN, July 22 (AP).—An ex- ion ripped a 19-inch gap in track of the Dublin-to-Belfast way near here today, shortly r a homemade bomb rocked a holic club in central Belfast, cking the bar but causing no alties.

olice suspected terrorists from ter set off the explosion maging the railway track about miles out of Dublin.

The first train from Dublin nped the gap in the track caused the blast and stayed on the . No one was hurt.

nly one line between the two pitals remained open to trains. ll workers stood by, waiting for arance from police and army plosives experts to go ahead with airs to the damaged track.

railway spokesman said "nor- service" would be resumed r today.

Oil Refiners, Drivers n Australia Due Back

YDNEY, July 22 (UPI).—Oil inery maintenance workers oughout Australia and oil-tank- drivers in several states will re- n to work tomorrow after an 11- strike which crippled transport.

Maintenance workers in four tes voted for a return to work the narrow majority of 13 es after the president of the nmonwealth Arbitration Com- sion, Sir Richard Kirby, grant- a union request for a full hear- of wage claims.

Grechko Visits Bulgaria

OFIA, Bulgaria, July 22 (AP).— iet Defense Minister Andrei A. chko arrived here today at the d of a military delegation that included the head of the poli- l office of the Soviet Army and y, Gen. Alexei Epishev, the of- al Bulgarian news agency BTA nounced.

United Press International.

BERLIN VISITOR—Mrs. Angie Brooks-Randolph of Liberia, president of the UN General Assembly, and her son, Winston Henries, getting a look at the Communist wall.

During May Earthquake

Speed of Peruvian Avalanche Created 250 mph Mudslide

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—The Peruvian earthquake of May 31 triggered a disaster of a kind "never before recorded," two U.S. geologists reported today.

The quake killed more than 50,000 persons and injured about the same number. It wrecked 186,000 homes.

But the specific event that still startles geologists who surveyed the scene afterward was a gigantic avalanche of ice and rock which fell from the 21,800-foot heights of Nevados Huascaran, Peru's highest mountain, upon the towns of Yungay and Ranrahirca.

It buried these two towns and took the lives of 20,000 persons. This one happening accounted for 40 percent of the total toll of the whole disaster. The other 60 percent died in the collapse of brittle houses.

UN Team

Dr. George Ericksen of the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington and Dr. George Plafker of the survey's Menlo Park, Calif., office have just returned from Peru where they studied the quake as part of a special United Nations team.

The destruction caused by the avalanche, apart from all the other damage done by the quake, "was almost unbelievable," they reported, "possibly surpassing in magnitude such catastrophic events as the Mt. Pelee eruption of 1902 on the island of Martinique, and the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79, that buried the city of Pompeii."

In the beginning the avalanche, triggered by the quake, started with the sliding of a mass of glacial ice and rock about 3,000 feet wide and about a mile long on the nearly sheer slopes of Huascaran.

It swept downward, dropping 12,000 feet vertically in a distance of nine miles and hit the town of Yungay at speeds up to 250 miles an hour.

Huge boulders weighing tons were lifted and flung thousands of feet. The avalanc overrode a 600-foot ridge in front of Yungay and carried 175 feet up the opposite side of a valley.

As the ice and rock fragments rushed down the mountain, frictional heat changed the ice to water and the debris to a muddy mixture.

"By the time the mass reached Yungay, [it] is estimated to have consisted of about 80 million cubic feet of water, mud, and rocks," the geologists said.

"A mud floe of such proportion, originating from an ice floe, indicates a geologic process never before recorded," said Dr. Ericksen.

Hunt for Soviet Plane in Atlantic Spurred by Signal

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 22 (Reuters).—The massive North Atlantic hunt for a missing Soviet transport plane with 23 people aboard was stepped up last night after a search aircraft reported picking up a weak distress signal from the southern tip of Greenland.

The pilot of an American plane in the search for the huge four-engined Antonov An-22 transport, which vanished on Saturday, said the distress call included the Russian aircraft's serial number.

Officials at Keflavik Airport here said the signal was heard only for a short time.

[The U.S. Air Force today reported sighting an empty yellow liferaft in the North Atlantic in the area where the Russian plane has been missing. The Air Force said the raft was spotted about 125 miles northeast of the southern tip of Greenland, Associated Press reported.]

The turbo-prop Soviet plane—one of the world's largest transports—took off from Keflavik on Saturday carrying relief supplies for victims of the Peruvian earthquake.

Nixon's College Plans to Assemble Oral History of His Early Career

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT).—President Nixon has taken the first formal step toward assembling a comprehensive historical record of his political career, which will eventually be placed in the Richard M. Nixon Presidential Library.

A source close to the President disclosed yesterday that Mr. Nixon has entrusted to his alma mater, Whittier College, in California, the task of undertaking an oral history program covering his youth and early years in politics.

The decision was taken during a private meeting the President had at the White House last week with Frederick Binder, president of the small Quaker college just south of Los Angeles, the source said.

The President apparently was guided by a recommendation from the Richard M. Nixon Foundation, a group formed last year by the President's friends and supporters across the country to plan and build the presidential library and museum.

The decision to locate the oral history project at Whittier College was confirmed yesterday by the foundation's chairman, Leonard K. Firestone, of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. Reached by telephone in Akron, Ohio, Mr. Firestone said:

"Many of the President's aunts and uncles and cousins live in the area, as well as his early political associates, who will be interviewed in connection with the project."

The college has already earmarked $50,000 to hire a historian and pay for a staff of professional interviewers for the first year of the program's operation, Mr. Firestone said. He indicated that some of the money will be raised by friends of the President.

Archaeologist Gerasimov Dead, Moscow Reports

MOSCOW, July 22 (AP).—The Academy of Sciences announced the death, after an unspecified prolonged illness, of Mikhail M. Gerasimov, 63, one of the world's most distinguished anthropologists and archaeologists.

Mr. Gerasimov acquired early fame by founding the first school of plastic reconstruction of faces on the basis of skull formations. Back in 1927 he began to sculpture Neanderthal men and other anthropological types which populated the area of the U.S.S.R. in prehistoric times.

On the basis of skull formations he did faces of many historic figures such as Tamerlane, Ivan the Terrible, Czar Fedor and German poet Friedrich Schiller.

Mr. Gerasimov was director of the laboratory of the Institute of Plastic Reconstruction of the Ethnographic Institute and author of many scientific works, such as "Facial Reconstruction on the Basis of Skull Formations."

George Johnston

SYDNEY, July 22 (AP).—Australian author George Johnston, 53, died in his Sydney home last night. A former newspaperman and World War II correspondent, Mr. Johnston's works include the autobiographical books "My Brother Jack" and "Clean Straw for Nothing."

Train Is Derailed, Killing 6, Near Reggio Calabria

GIOIA TAURO, Italy, July 22 (UPI).—A crack passenger train delayed for 30 minutes by demonstrators left the tracks today near this deep-south seaside resort, spilling passengers along the rails.

Police said six persons were killed and about 60 injured. Authorities issued emergency calls on radio for blood donors. The train, the Southern Arrow from Sicily to Turin, had been delayed 30 minutes at Villa San Giovanni, where scores of demonstrators were agitating for the selection of Reggio Calabria as capital of a newly created region.

Mobs burned eight freight cars and battled police in the streets for hours yesterday in other violence sparked by the departure of a passenger train.

Police said the 18-car Southern Arrow left the tracks about 36 miles from Reggio Calabria. The cause of the accident was not immediately known.

Most of the train remained upright, but four or five cars turned over.

'Death Squad' Killings In Brazil Climb to 12

SAO PAULO, Brazil, July 22 (AP).—The number of known "death squad" killings in Brazil over last weekend climbed to 12 today with the discovery of two bodies near the coffee port of Santos.

The latest victims were said to have been involved in robbery and drug peddling. Witnesses said each had been shot several times—a typical vigilante "death squad" execution.

Ceylon Prepares To Sever Its Link To British Crown

COLOMBO, Ceylon, July 22 (Reuters).—Members of Ceylon's parliament yesterday unanimously approved a resolution giving themselves power to draft a new republican constitution severing links with the British crown.

Parliamentarians will hold their first meeting as a constituent assembly on July 29.

The 13-member Tamil Federal party voted for the resolution, although a spokesman had earlier forecast that the party would oppose it.

Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike moved the resolution last Sunday, when all 157 members of the House of Representatives assembled in an almost festival atmosphere in the Royal Junior School Auditorium here.

The MP's later debated the resolution in their own chamber.

Ceylon's present constitution was drafted while this Indian Ocean island was a British colony and came into force with independence in 1948.

In last May's general elections, the United Front—consisting of Mrs. Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom party, the Trotskyite Lanka Sama Samaja party and the pro-Moscow Communist party—were given a mandate to turn the country into a republic.

Its Portrait of Pope Julius II Also Genuine, Florence Says

FLORENCE, Italy, July 22 (Reuters).—The portrait of Pope Julius II in Florence's Uffizi gallery—said by London's National Gallery last week to be a copy of a Raphael painting they possess—is also the work of the Italian Renaissance master.

This claim was made yesterday by Prof. Luciano Berti, director of the Uffizi, and adds to recent controversy over the painting.

Prof. Berti said the Uffizi portrait of the 16th century warrior-Pope Julius, a patron of Raphael, would be cleaned at the end of the current tourist season. Only then would it be possible to compare its quality with the London portrait, he said.

The professor added that it had been known as long ago as 1923 that the Julius in the National Gallery was an original.

The National Gallery announced last week that it had been discovered that its Julius was by Raphael. The gallery said the painting, which had been hung for 146 years in relative obscurity and had been considered to be a copy of that in Florence, pre-dated its Italian twin by at least a few weeks.

No one in Florence has in the least underrated the importance of the discoveries in London, Prof. Berti said. But he said that even in the National Gallery statement claiming to possess the original, "the possibility" is not excluded that the one in the Uffizi could be a second original, although perhaps "with more studio participation."

The professor added that it had never been claimed that the Uffizi Julius II was the "indisputable original of Raphael."

London Welcomes Meve

LONDON, July 22 (AP).—Britain's National Gallery yesterday welcomed the announcement that the Uffizi Gallery is to clean its version of Raphael's portrait of Pope Julius II.

Cecil Gould, deputy keeper of the British gallery, said, "I am very glad they have decided to clean the picture. The picture in Florence is very dirty. Once the grime is removed we can compare the two works and see which is the better. I shall look forward to that very much."

7 of 10 Convicts Slain After Break In Philippines

MANILA, July 22 (UPI).—Ten convicts, sawed their way out of their cell at the Philippine national penitentiary last night, but seven were shot dead during a dash for freedom.

Two of the survivors were recaptured early today inside the prison reservation in Muntinlupa, 19 miles south of Manila. Prison authorities said they expect to capture the last one shortly. Six who made the break were under death sentences.

The prisoners cut through the window grills of their cell with a smuggled saw.

They had scaled three of four ten-foot fences made of steel matting and barbed wire and were climbing the last fence when an alarm sounded.

Big-4 Berlin Talks End for Summer Without Progress

BERLIN, July 22 (NYT).—Following the sixth round of the current four-power talks on Berlin, the ambassadors of the four victorious powers of World War II agreed to meet again sometime in September, following a summer vacation pause.

There was no report of progress at yesterday's meeting.

The envoys of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union have been meeting here at three-week intervals since March 26 with the declared aim of "improving" the situation of the city, particularly West Berlin, 110 miles inside East Germany.

Some American diplomats in Bonn speculated that the Soviet Union might hint at a concession to the Western side.

It was thought that the Soviet side might wish a note of progress to appear in the four-power communiqué issued after yesterday's three-hour meeting, but there was none.

The absence of any Soviet flexibility underscored Moscow's declared intention of keeping the Berlin question separate from the other East-West dealings, such as the strategic arms limitation talks in Vienna.

French Teacher Free During Arson Probe

DRAGUIGNAN, France, July 22 (AP).—Ernest Bolo, the Paris teacher charged with starting fires in the Riviera region swept by forest fires last week, was freed from jail here today.

The investigating magistrate said the present state of the inquiry into the charges does not require holding Mr. Bolo any longer. He was released in provisional liberty, the French equivalent of bail.

PARIS COLLECTIONS

Patou Runs Through the Hit Parade

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 22.—The Paris fashion openings that used to spread over ten not exactly leisurely days are now squeezed into five, and I have a horrid hunch that further compression lies ahead. In a few years the whole crowd may be flown over together on a 747, with shows on board. Openings every hour on the hour after the plane reaches Paris will get the whole thing over in a day. There will be just time enough to write one jolly little paragraph about each designer. There's not much more than that now.

In Patou's collection, major event of the current season's third day, Michel Goma, youngest designer for a venerable house, runs through the now established Paris hit parade. He shows the capes, the cropped jackets and the big, circular skirts, and does a good job with all the looks.

Goma also adds something of his own. He substitutes the decolleté tank top for the turtle neck in sports clothes and, whether you like it or not, it's new.

If you believe Paris is the Santa Claus that brings all the goodies to other countries' fashions, the next sugar plum to expect is the comeback of the strapless-top evening dress. It was the shocker of the early 40s when debs, movie stars and matrons were all photographed as if they were rising from a bathtub with neck and shoulders completely bare.

Goma's strapless-top dress is skinny violet crepe, cut straight across the under-arms. The line is broken only by a fringed, violet scarf, knotted around the throat and falling to the ankle-length hem.

Earlier in the day, Guy Laroche showed a strapless-top dress even more like the old days. It was short black wool crepe and looked like something by Jacques Fath, but without all the construction and petticoats.

Goma has a long tweed with suede story: the suede is used for laced-at-the-neck tunics over tweed knickers and skirts, or just as yokes or sleeves. Leather makes the new tank tops for the tweed costumes, too. All the sporty things are worn with cloche hats and either boots or ghillies.

Goma's fashions look small-boned, and it's a nice switch from the long stretch silhouette that's almost everywhere else. Many coats, like the non-traditional wool plaids, and many of the crepe dresses have the sweater cut that follows the body all the way down, to the dropped hem, of course.

Fireworks

For those who want fireworks, Goma carries his plaids into sequin skirts and makes a brown sequin sheath with white collar and cuffs. Much more interesting, though, are the simple chiffons that cling to the body until they swell out below the knees, or the black moire dinner suit with an adorable white organdy shirt. They are worn almost completely undecorated (no more gypsy chains) except for the narrow bands of ribbon or suede that the girls wrap and tie around their throats.

Heels are rising. They are at least three inches high for the shoes worn with party clothes.

Patou has something new in brides, too. She wears a white satin trench coat and satin sou' wester.

* * *

The play's the thing at Guy Laroche. He has built a stage in his salon with a mechanical curtain and a couple of turntables. Laroche himself made the skiing and galloping horseback movie that plays behind most of the fashions. Jean Moussy, who works with ballet, directed the actor and actress models.

The whole show couldn't have been cornier but, in the end, models playing everybody from Little Red Riding Hood to Midnight Cowboy are more fun than models stalking along a runway in a serious fashion show.

Oh, yes, there are fashions, too. They are Russian-inspired, a familiar story by now. Guy Laroche's Russian is even more Russian than the others in Paris.

He has the capes, the hoods, the tunics, the boyar pants, the peasant skirts and the boots. Many of his boots are fur and others are embroidered and jeweled.

Laroche's models look like Russian dolls when they drape huge fringed and embroidered shawls over the heads and put on their peasant skirts made of re-embroidered and jeweled wool.

Fur and fabric capes are for men as well as women in the collection and the men wear lamé tunics, too.

One dinner dress by Laroche, white crepe with just a little embroidery and a ruffled hem, is just Russian enough to be different but not too realistic.

The couture is supposed to light the way for others with its bright, shining originality, but the Russian look, like many other things the Paris designers are showing this week, is already thoroughly in the boutiques.

Jean Marie Armand's little collection on the Left Bank started the day early. He designs like an abstract painter, with patches of contrasting color for bibs, pockets and trouser cuffs but, unfortunately, clothes don't hang on walls.

His best creation this time is a long coat of purple and mauve leather over a diamond-patterned leather jump suit that merges with a diamond screen he has made for the background of his salon.

* * *

On the Faubourg Saint-Honoré the new Shop Castillo that opened yesterday noon has nothing to do with the former well-known designer except the authorized use of his name.

The shop, part of the old Galerie Charpentier, has been decorated by Knoll in stainless steel, dark mirrors and open staircases. The clothes, by a young Swiss designer, are less contemporary than the shop.

* * *

All this and the Burlington Awards for the most attractively decorated rooms in France were presented at the Intercontinental Hotel.

The Duchess of Windsor, chairman of the awards in Europe, was detained at the last minute, and Ray Kassar, president of Burlington House, gave the silver boxes to André Oliver, a partner of Pierre Cardin; Andreana Marcello of the publicity team at Mme. Grès and architect Jean Dubisson and his wife.

Above: Patou's favorite little dress of black and white heavy tweed. At left: the trendy plaid coat over matching skirt.

Theater in London

Glorious Failure by Gunter Grass

By Clive Barnes

LONDON, July 22 (NYT).—The Royal Shakespeare Company last night presented a glorious failure, the kind of luxury that only a great national theatrical institution can afford.

The play was Gunter Grass's "The Plebians Rehearse the Uprising," first given in Germany in 1966, but, apart from student productions at Harvard and Oxford, was having its first English-speaking performances. Odd—for this is a fascinating play. It is also strangely cerebral.

Grass's intentions are twofold. First he wants to show us the political artist at a moment of crisis. Second—and this intention is more misty—I think he wishes to show that political thought is useless without political action.

His play is based on one historical event, the workers' uprising in Berlin in June, 1953. In East Berlin, during the bleakest of conditions, with the Communist party leader Ulbricht calling for increased productivity, the workers briefly, and ineffectually, revolted. They marched down the streets shouting slogans; they threatened a general strike. But they had no leaders, no organization and—most important—no encouragement from the West.

Russian tanks moved into Berlin, and it rained and rained and rained. Dampened by the rain, frustrated by the tanks, the would-be revolutionaries went back to their homes. Martial law was declared, a handful of people were hanged, but East Berlin was soon back to normal. But what if they had had a leader? suggests Grass.

In East Berlin at the time was Bertolt Brecht and his Berliner Ensemble. Grass's idea is that the Berlin workers should come to Brecht and appeal to him to be their leader, or at least give them guidance. Brecht at the time is working on his famous neo-Marxist version of Shakespeare's "Coriolanus," and sees in the East Berlin uprising important parallels with Shakespeare's play.

What a marvelous dramatic situation Grass has discovered for himself. Here is Brecht, one of Communism's most famous intellectuals, trying to demonstrate the contemporary relevance in ideological terms of a Shakespeare play and then suddenly finding the play itself erupting into life around, with, yes, himself actually called upon to play the real-life hero.

Here is the portrait of the revolutionary artist as an old man. What does Brecht do? His theater is owned and subsidized by the state. He wants a new revolving stage, he wants to keep his theater open. He considers that. He also considers that whatever happens these are polite, bourgeois revolutionaries who, in true German fashion, will keep off the grass and return to their homes when ordered. He also considers the power of the tanks.

He hesitates. He sits on the fence. He is a moral coward and essentially a failure. A man obsessed with the tape-recording of history rather than the making of it.

The play is patently unfair to Brecht—and Grass must know this. Indeed Brecht and the Ensemble are never mentioned in the play—the Brecht-figure is called the Boss, his wife (in life Helen Weigle) is called, after Shakespeare, Volumnia, and as Grass is perfectly happy to admit, the play is purely imaginative, as on the vital date, June 17, 1953, Brecht was not rehearsing or even preparing his "Coriolanus."

Grass's dramatic aspirations unfortunately exceed his dramatic reach. The play—and this is no fault of the Royal Shakespeare Company—is almost more exciting to read about than to see. The interlocking ideas, the plays within plays, the constant confrontation between principles and practice, art and reality: all this holds the attention. But the play itself is not very arrestingly written, and even the Boss, with all his evasions, is not nearly the engrossing character he should be. His decision to stay in the middle, his rejection of both revolutionaries and government, is never made into a positive choice. Rather he is seen as an artist who is burned out, reduced to a small repertory of idiosyncratic tricks, and is incapable of both work and action.

This is probably not fair to Brecht—but more importantly Grass is not being fair to himself, for by making his hero a figure of such dry rhetoric, he has lowered the heat of his play beneath blood temperature. At the end you feel a little cheated—all these ideas that Grass has thrown into the air seem to float down limply, and argument, so bravely hinted at, are rarely fully examined. Yet it is a play to make you think, and it does have wonderful flashes of dramatic excitement that excuse almost everything.

Dining Out in Paris

A Superb Restaurant That Seats Only 22

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, July 22.—You may not be able to get in today, or tomorrow, or the next day, because Mme. Cartet's extraordinary bistro can contain only 22 persons. Even with the best intentions in the world, there really is not space for one more. Persistence, however, brings its own reward. Eventually you will have a meal worthy of a sonnet.

Marie Antoinette Cartet's little temple of gastronomy is a vestige of another era. Its rarity makes it even more precious. Madame Cartet was born in Bourg-en-Bresse (famous for the finest chickens in France) which is in the department of the Ain, birthplace of Brillat-Savarin (the 18th-century gourmet). She opened her modest Paris establishment in 1936. Mme. Cartet was a very young woman then, who loved to cook. She still looks comparatively young and she still loves to cook. An army of fervents hopes she lasts a long time.

From Kitchen

From the hole-in-the-wall kitchen comes such a succession of marvels that you watch, checking to see if somebody else could possibly have ordered something more wonderful than you. The *soufflé de tourteau* is an ethereal golden-brown dome, rich with the flavorful meat of the giant hard-shell crab. The *brandade de morue* is like a suave cream.

The *charcuterie* is a parade of homemade terrines, *jambon persillé* and various sausages. Mme. Cartet serves you an assortment of everything and then returns to give you a little more. One of the great specialties at this time of the year is duckling with fresh figs.

Mme. Cartet does her *boeuf bourguignon* in a single piece, which has been prepared with a dry marinade of salt, pepper, and chopped herbs before being cooked for six hours in good red wine with shallots. It is sliced and brought to the table in its entirety.

Cheese Platter

The cheese platter is a carrousel of *chèvres*. Mme. Cartet thinks it more amusing to give a number of variations on the single theme of goat cheese: Valençay, St. Maur, poivre d'âne, rigotte, crottin da Chavignol.

Desserts are a joyous folly. There are seven or eight and people who never touch desserts succumb. To have a taste of them all is considered quite normal by Mme. Cartet and her two women helpers. The impressive lineup includes a cherry *clafoutis*, a *mousse au chocolat*, lemon-orange tart, white cheese in a meringue, tiny cream puffs, a pralline ice cream veined with purées of raspberry and strawberry, and *bugnes*. The bugnes are a sugared fritter native to Lyons.

Wines are little-known vintages, mainly from l'Ain.

CARTET, 62 Rue de Malte, Paris-11e. Telephone: 805-17-65. Serves lunch only. Closed Sundays and month of September. Average price: 50 francs ($9).

WINE

Looking at Little-Known Burgundies

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, July 22.—Those who have drunk the great wines of Burgundy and know their way through the thicket of Burgundian *appellations*, able to rattle off the tip of their tongue the nine noble growths of Beaujolais, may also be aware of white and rosé Beaujolais and have tasted Fleurie, Ladoix, Savigny-lès-Beaune and Pernand-Vergelesses. But do they also know that Nuits-Saint-Georges, not to mention Vougeot, Morey-Saint-Denis and Musigny, produces an excellent white wine in small quantity?

Small indeed, for less than 900 gallons of white are produced in Nuits-Saint-Georges against some 230,000 of red. One of the few places it can be found in Paris is Chez Garin, where you can get an idea of how good these aberrations can be.

Furthermore, since they are virtually unknown, they are likely to be very honest and inexpensive. There is little point in cheating on a wine that no one has heard of. If it is made at all, it is made for local consumption where cheating is spotted at once, or else it is made for the love of making it.

The less well-known, if not unknown, wines of a region as famous as Burgundy are almost invariably bargains in the best sense of the word.

For instance, every wine lover knows Pouilly-Fuissé, the most noble growth of the Mâconnais. But does he know that Pouilly-Vinzelles and Pouilly-Loché, from the same region, are just about as good, and are nearly certain to be more honest?

Red Mercurey is merely the best-known wine of the Côte Chalonnaise. There are also white Mercurey, white Montagny and red and white Rully and Givry. The whites at their best can rival the very expensive Montrachet family just to the north.

Meursault produces nearly five times as much white wine as does Saint-Aubin, but the Saint-Aubin I had recently at L'Archestrate was every bit as good as a Meursault.

The Côte de Beaune seems to hold more surprises than the Côte de Nuits, although the rosé from Marsannay just below Dijon is one of the best produced in Burgundy.

Besides Savigny-lès-Beaune and Pernand-Vergelesses, there are also the excellent wines of Blagny, Chorey-lès-Beaune, Monthélie, Auxey-Duresses, Saint-Romain and the Maranges group at the southernmost tip of the Côte de Beaune—Cheilly-lès-Maranges, Dezize-lès-Maranges and Sampigny-lès-Maranges.

Chaudet, at 20 Rue Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, has a number of these more or less obscure products and likes to talk about them.

هكذا من الأصل

...ockheed Newest Object ...f Banks' Aid Packages

By H. Erich Heinemann

...W YORK, July 22 (NYT).—...r U.S. banks, banding together ...lp yet another major corpora... avoid serious financial diffi...s, have agreed on the out... of a financing package design... keep Lockheed Aircraft Corp. ...siness in substantially its pre... form.

...t all concerned agree that the fate of the country's No. 1 defense contractor rests with Congress.

[Lockheed issued a statement today saying that "any implication... that a financial agreement has been reached by Lockheed with its banks and the Department of Defense is incorrect." But it added that "Lockheed has been negotiating toward such an agreement for some time,... and feels confident that an agreement will be reached."]

The bulk of the funds that Lockheed is thought to need now—$300 million out of a total of $430 million—would either have to be provided by the government directly, or by a government-guaranteed loan.

This would include a highly controversial $200 million "contingency fund" for Lockheed to help cover cost overruns on the giant C-5A cargo plane—part of the proposed $30.2 billion military procurement authorization bill which is to come up for Senate debate tomorrow.

The bankers view the $200 million fund as the keystone of the financing package. But the present hostile mood of Congress toward defense spending in general breeds doubt that the appropriation will be passed.

The effort to save Lockheed is only the latest in a series forced on the largest banks by the current "liquidity squeeze." The drive to help the Penn Central Transportation Co. did not prevent that company's default, but others have benefitted.

This is an outline of the financing package that has been negotiated by the banking group, headed by Bankers Trust Co.:

● The $200 million contingency fund.

● A $100 million "V" loan, guaranteed by the government under the terms of the Defense Production Act of 1950, which would be provided by 24 major banks.

● A further drawing of $80 million from the same group of banks under the terms of Lockheed's existing $400 million line of credit. The company has drawn down $320 million of this, but in line with normal banking practice, the $80 million remainder is now being held as a form of "compensating balance."

● An accelerated payment of some $50 million in "progress payments" by airlines that are signed up to buy Lockheed's tri-jet L-1011 airbus. These airlines have already put up such sums more than [illegible] ...lion.

Some divisions of the company's enterprise—for example, the Lockheed Missiles and Space Co.—continue to be highly profitable. Furthermore, the company received a "substantial" tax refund this year.

But with four of Lockheed's principal defense programs—the C-5A, the Cheyenne attack helicopter, the SRAM (short range attack missile), and its shipyard operations—all enveloped in major cost controversies, problems are anticipated this fall when the L-1011 is due to go into full production.

Indeed, a good part of Lockheed's present and potential problems seem to stem from a mix up in financing. There have been reports—which Lockheed has never denied—that up to $175 million of the $320 million bank credit lines now in use were diverted to the C-5A program, even though originally set for the L-1011.

All told, Lockheed has asked the Pentagon for more than $600 million in progress payments on disputed defense contracts to help cover cost overruns.

...atest Chief ...lans to Quit ...enn Central

...ILADELPHIA, July 22 (Reu...—Penn Central Transporta... chairman Paul A. Gorman ... confirmed he will resign his ...as soon as the trustees as... their responsibilities."

Gorman has held the job ...ess than two months, taking ... when former board chairman ...t T. Saunders was ousted. A ... aide said Mr. Gorman had ...ther comment.

...s. district court judge John P. ...m today named four trustees ... the Penn Central reorgani... n.

...ey were George P. Baker, re... Dean of the Harvard Busi... School; W. Willard Wirtz, ...er secretary of labor; Jervis ...don jr., head of the Chicago, ... Island and Pacific Railroad; Richard C. Bond, president of ... Wanamaker Co., a Philadel... department store.

...anwhile, it was revealed in ...ington that the cash needs ...nn Central may exceed $500 ...n over the next two years.

...report made by the Federal ...ve Bank of New York and ... public today by Congressman ...ht Patman, D.-Texas, contained ...stimate. Rep. Patman charged ... the administration knew of ...eport, which expressed doubts ... Penn's ability to repay the ... at the time it was seeking ...essional support for a $200 ...n cash infusion.

... report was dated June 17. ...overnment withdrew its offer ...200 million loan to Penn un... the Defense Production Act ...ne 19. The report said $200 ...n could only have briefly ...d bankruptcy proceedings ... Penn Central.

...ld the financial risks to the ...ment from the loan could ...e estimated at the time be... of the uncertainties and pro... involving Penn Central.

British Levy On Imports To Be Lifted

Tories Set December End to Labor Measure

LONDON, July 22 (Reuters).—Britain's import deposit levy system will end on Dec. 4, the government announced in Parliament today.

Before then, the rate of the levy will be cut. At the moment it is 30 percent. From Sept. 1 until the scheme ends it will be 20 percent.

The levy scheme, introduced by the Labor government to boost Britain's balance of payments, involved the payment into customs by importers of a deposit based on the value of goods.

Originally this was 50 percent. The government later lowered it first to 40 percent and then to 30 percent in their April budget.

Economists have expressed many doubts whether the scheme did in fact do what it was intended to do—to make imports less attractive. Certainly, it greatly annoyed many overseas suppliers—especially the small textile producers in Hong Kong—many of whom lent money to their customers here to settle the deposits, which are held by customs for six months.

Signal Finds Oil Off Ghana's Coast

LOS ANGELES, July 22 (Reuters).—Signal Oil and Gas said today it may have a major oil discovery in an offshore well along the Ghanaian coast.

The well is a joint venture of Signal and units of Occidental Petroleum Corp. and Standard Oil (Indiana).

Signal said that the well flowed 37 degree gravity oil at a rate of over 2,300 barrels a day during tests.

Signal said a second interval produced more than 1,300 barrels of 40 degree gravity oil a day. Another test hole will be drilled.

Rothschild To Get Chunk Of Sotheby's

LONDON, July 22 (Reuters).—Rothschild Investment Trust (RIT) [illegible] acquire an interest in Sotheby [illegible] auction auctioneers who have [illegible] some of the richest art [illegible] in the world, it was announced yesterday.

The trust will have a 20 percent interest in a new holding company, and will also have an interest in Sotheby's Parke-Bernet Galleries in New York.

Last year the consolidated profits of Sotheby's before tax were £859,000 ($2 million) although profits for the current year are expected to be lower, a spokesman for the auctioneers said. Revenue was put at about $40 million.

Sotheby Holdings, controlling £250,000 worth of Sotheby's preferred shares, is already jointly controlled by NM Rothschild (bankers) and Anglo-Israel Bank.

RIT is also taking a 10 percent interest in Wedd Durlacher Mordaunt, London's largest "jobbers" (roughly, stock dealers) under the package deal announced yesterday, as well as a major stake in the merged Computerald Holdings and Concord Computer Center, a Wedd Durlacher operation).

Goodyear, GT&E Profits Sag

TWA Losses Mount; Slowdown Is Blamed

NEW YORK, July 22 (Reuters).—A loss of $4.71 million in the second quarter of the year brought Trans World Airlines losses for the first six months to five times the level of the 1969 period, according to TWA figures released today.

The second-quarter loss, amounting to 51 cents a share, compared with a profit of $6.22 million, 57 cents a share, made in the 1969 quarter.

For the first half, losses are at $44.45 million, $4.45 a share, compared with losses of $3.89 million, 96 cents a share, in the 1969 period.

Revenue, however, continued to climb—by 10 percent in the quarter, to $299.6 million from $272.3 million and by 6 percent in the half year, to $531.8 million from $501.76 million.

Earnings figures include results from Hilton International. Revenue totals do not.

Charles Tillinghast jr., TWA chairman, said the second-quarter loss reflected continuation of the air traffic controllers' slowdown into April, lower yields from international traffic, and a lack of growth in domestic air traffic.

Earnings of its Hilton International subsidiary rose to $2.25 million in the second quarter from $2.2 million in the corresponding 1969 quarter.

Goodyear

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. reported today a 44 percent drop in net earnings for the second quarter of the year, and a 26 percent sag for the first half.

The firm blamed an eight-week United Rubber Workers strike at 16 plants for most of the profit downturn.

On the New York Stock Exchange today a 1.184 million-share block of Goodyear stock was traded at 24 1/4, off 2. It was the largest block in NYSE history.

The quarter's net was $24.33 million, or 33 cents a share, down from $43.17 million, 60 cents a share, in the year-ago period. Revenue, meanwhile, dipped 3.5 percent to $320.5 million from $350.8 million.

In the first six months of the year, profits fell to $56.62 million, 78 cents a share, from $76.25 million, $1.06 a share, as revenue edged up 0.6 percent to $1.59 billion from $1.58 billion.

General Telephone

General Telephone & Electronics reported today an 11 percent drop in second-quarter earnings, which brought the decline for the first six months of the year to 13 percent.

Net fell to $50.84 million, 48 cents a share, from $57.06 million, 54 cents a share, in the year-earlier period. Revenue, however, was up 6 percent to $842.3 million in the quarter from $791.7 million.

For the first half, GT & E net fell to $95.31 million, 90 cents a share, from $109.59 million, $1.04 a share, on revenues of $1.63 billion, up 4 percent from the year-earlier $1.57 billion.

Abbott Laboratories

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	108.9	98.5
Profits (millions)	6.4	7.41
Per Share	0.61	0.54
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	216.6	193.2
Profits (millions)	17.88	15.75
Per Share	1.30	1.15

Amerace Esna

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	38.9	41.8
Profits (millions)	1.01	0.99
Per Share	0.41	0.40
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	85.2	84.2
Profits (millions)	2.74	1.85
Per Share	1.12	0.75

American Brands

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	674.88	676.3
Profits (millions)	35.21	23.2
Per Share	0.94	0.86
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,282.9	1,295.0
Profits (millions)	47.43	42.98
Per Share	1.77	1.58

American Chain & Cable

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	53.1	50.1
Profits (millions)	1.52	1.64
Per Share	0.61	0.66
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	102.9	99.6
Profits (millions)	3.0	3.38
Per Share	1.21	1.38

American Home Products

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	318.0	291.0
Profits (millions)	29.57	27.47
Per Share	0.56	0.52
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	677.0	620.1
Profits (millions)	65.15	59.88
Per Share	1.23	1.13

Babcock & Wilcox

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	383.61	347.87
Profits (millions)	3.91	2.7
Per Share	0.32	0.22

Castle & Cooke

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	115.7	106.5
Profits (millions)	3.25	3.16
Per Share (Diluted)	0.29	0.29

Colt Industries

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	175.5	192.5
Profits (millions)	3.41	8.4
Per Share	0.36	1.15
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	350.5	368.0
Profits (millions)	8.29	15.48
Per Share	0.97	2.09

Georgia-Pacific Corp.

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	289.5	301.4
Profits (millions)	30.61	24.44
Per Share (Diluted)	0.41	0.49
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	576.6	588.8
Profits (millions)	40.71	52.11
Per Share (Diluted)	0.81	1.05

Heublein Inc.

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	162.1	142.3
Profits (millions)	5.32	4.83
Per Share	0.46	0.40
Year		
Revenue (millions)	583.1	520.9
Profits (millions)	17.45	16.57
Per Share	1.45	1.27

Kennecott Copper

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	315.4	370.4
Profits (millions)	59.55	38.17
Per Share	1.82	1.15
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	611.0	512.3
Profits (millions)	118.38	73.68
Per Share	3.51	2.22

Lykes-Youngstown

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)		
Profits (millions)	4.1	4.07
Per Share	0.08	0.08
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	458.3	481.1
Profits (millions)	8.46	10.04
Per Share	0.18	0.37

Martin Marietta

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	257.1	229.5
Profits (millions)	11.78	11.25
Per Share	0.51	0.57
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	478.1	426.5
Profits (millions)	15.88	16.53
Per Share	0.69	0.83

McGraw-Edison

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	162.3	160.1
Profits (millions)	7.37	8.71
Per Share	0.54	0.64
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	323.5	303.3
Profits (millions)	14.67	16.15
Per Share	1.07	1.18

The New York Times

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	58.27	61.23
Profits (millions)	1.85	4.05
Per Share	0.20	0.47
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	117.6	118.6
Profits (millions)	4.84	7.48
Per Share	0.54	0.86

Rockwell Manufacturing

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	71.2	68.8
Profits (millions)	2.66	3.82
Per Share	0.46	0.63
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	138.4	127.8
Profits (millions)	5.04	5.98
Per Share	0.87	1.03

William Wrigley Jr.

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	49.1	44.1
Profits (millions)	4.4	4.32
Per Share	2.23	2.20
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	91.2	82.2
Profits (millions)	7.92	7.95
Per Share	4.02	4.04

Public Service Electric & Gas

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	385.5	358.3
Profits (millions)	56.57	53.21
Per Share	1.56	1.57

Raytheon Co.

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	317.3	329.8
Profits (millions)	8.93	9.24
Per Share	0.60	0.62
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	624.4	632.7
Profits (millions)	17.73	17.44
Per Share	1.19	1.16

Squibb Beech-Nut

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	177.63	158.8
Profits (millions)	12.14	10.65
Per Share (Diluted)	0.64	0.57
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	338.74	309.14
Profits (millions)	21.53	18.31
Per Share	1.14	1.00

Standard Register

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	24.8	25.2
Profits (millions)	0.78	0.88
Per Share	0.35	0.41
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	52.2	50.9
Profits (millions)	2.15	2.09
Per Share	1.00	0.97

Sybron Corp.

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	159.8	144.5
Profits (millions)	7.83	8.18
Per Share	0.89	0.72

VF Corp.

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	52.5	47.4
Profits (millions)	2.27	2.03
Per Share	0.56	0.50
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	103.9	92.9
Profits (millions)	4.84	4.3
Per Share	1.20	1.06

(Continued on Page 9)

Amsted Industries

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	73.8	71.7
Profits (millions)	2.54	2.99
Per Share	0.92	1.08
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	205.3	193.7
Profits (millions)	5.94	8.87
Per Share	2.14	2.48

Potlatch Forests

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	158.7	164.9
Profits (millions)	2.11	10.12
Per Share	0.30	1.44

Imperial Tobacco Profits Rise 7%

LONDON, July 22 (Reuters).—Imperial Tobacco Group Ltd. said today that in the six months up to April 30, net profit rose 7 percent to £19.9 million ($47.76 million) from £18.6 million for the same period of last year.

The group said turnover rose 20 percent to £603 million from £542 million, an increase attributable to food companies acquired since April 30, 1969.

It added that the group's second-half trading profit is expected to attain at least the level of the first half, and should, therefore, significantly exceed that of the second half of 1969. Investment income is also expected to rise appreciably, it added.

Soviet Union's Industrial Output Increases

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, July 22 (NYT).—The Soviet Union reports that its economy showed a marked improvement in the first six months of this year.

In the mid-year economic report published in Izvestia, the government newspaper, yesterday, the Soviet Statistical Board said that industrial output had shown a growth rate of 8.5 percent over the comparable period last year.

In 1969, the Soviet economy suffered a sharp setback in virtually every sector, due largely to a severe winter. At the half-way point last year, industrial growth was only 6.9 percent above the previous year.

Other important indices also showed significant improvement in the latest report. Labor productivity, viewed by economists here as crucial to real economic growth, was up by 7.5 percent and profits, a bookkeeping index of an enterprise's success, were up 15 percent. In 1969, the figures were 4.4 percent and 7 percent, respectively. Wages rose 5 percent to 120 rubles (roughly, $120) in the latest period.

The report indicated, however, that agriculture, a perennial sore point and the subject of a recent report by party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, was still lagging.

Meat and milk production, the subject of special attention by the party and state, showed only slight increases. But poultry, reflecting an increase in "chicken factories," was up 21 percent and eggs 18 percent. As the result most likely of better weather, there was a 28 percent increase in the sale of vegetables and a 50 percent rise in fruit.

Fruit, vegetables, and meat have become increasingly in demand in recent years as Soviet consumers altered their traditional bread and potatoes diet. A decree published yesterday gives increased material incentives to farmers to grow and sell vegetables and fruits, often hard to find in markets here, following a similar decree aimed at increasing meat production.

Mr. Brezhnev has been waging a campaign to increase efficiency for virtually all of this year. The statistical upsurge undoubtedly will be used to show that the campaign has produced results. But Mr. Brezhnev himself has pointed out that too often Soviet officials have substituted quantity for quality in an effort to surpass their targeted goals.

The 8.5 percent rise for the first half virtually guarantees that the Soviet Union will surpass the relatively low goal of a 6.3 percent increase announced last December.

It also appears likely that the industrial target will be reached by Nov. 7, the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution and the date pledged by many enterprises to wind up their own five-year plans.

To Our Readers

Owing to a communications failure in New York City, New York stock and some N.Y. and Chicago commodity quotations were not received in time for this edition. The International Herald Tribune regrets any inconvenience to its readers.

Vietnam News Lifts Dow —But Prices Level Off

NEW YORK, July 22 (Reuters).—The stock market closed modestly higher today with only small vestiges of a strong midday rally still evident on the New York Stock Exchange.

At the market close, advances led declines on the NYSE by 765 to 496 on a total volume of some 12.46 million shares. Yesterday's turnover totaled 9.95 million shares.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, off over 2 points at midmorning, had a gain of more than 10.75 at the peak of the rally. It closed up 2.60 at 724.67.

The NYSE closed the day with a marginal increase of 0.05 at 41.85. Standard & Poor's 500 registered a rise of 0.05 also to end the session at 77.03.

The rally was sparked by a report that a top Viet Cong official would favor a coalition government to include members of the present South Vietnamese regime.

The news sparked a dramatic turnaround from the morning's modest decline, but the market began falling back when it was learned that Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong Foreign Minister, made it clear that neither President Thieu nor Vice-President Ky could be included in any coalition acceptable to her.

Jersey Standard closed at 58 5/8, off 1 point. It traded as low as 57 3/4 on yesterday's late news of its lower first-half earnings, but later was helped by the rally.

Among other blue chips, American Telephone was off 3/8 at 44 1/2, while Westinghouse gained 1 1/8 to 64 5/8, Dupont 1 1/8 to 119 1/8, Texaco 7/8 to 29 5/8. Goodyear was off 1 5/8 at 24 5/8. It was affected primarily by the largest block trade in NYSE history—1,184,300—which traded at 24 1/4.

Consolidated Edison lost 1 3/8 to 23 7/8. The company said its Ravenswood No. 3 generator tripped out last night and preliminary examination indicates it will be out of service for an indeterminate period. The generator represents about 12 percent of Con Ed's total capacity.

Neptune Meter gained 1/2 to 11 1/2 even though it announced a dividend cut and lower second-quarter net.

Collins Radio gained 7/8 to 11 1/4. It received a $30 million contract from Litton.

The glamour group tended lower at the close, most issues having given up good gains from the rally. IBM was off 3 3/4 at 254. Burroughs off 1 at 92 1/2. Honeywell off 1 1/8 to 73 1/8. Texas Instruments 2 3/8 to 68 3/8. Polaroid gained 1 3/8 to 57 5/8.

Bell and Howell gained 1 1/8 to 26.

Squibb Beech Nut gained 1 to 80, and Bristol Myers 1 1/8 to 53 5/8, while Abbott Labs lost 1 1/8 to 63 1/4. All reported improved earnings.

Miles Lab closed at 39 7/8, off only 1/8. It had slipped as low as 38 3/4 early in the day, extending yesterday's drop of 2 7/8 on news of its lower first-half earnings.

Handleman lost 3 to 20 1/4 for a total decline of 6 1/2 since it announced yesterday that fiscal year earnings were only slightly above the previous year and below Wall Street expectations.

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nother Merger Seen Ahead ɔr N.Y. Brokerage Houses

By Leonard Sloane

Y YORK, July 22 (NYT).—er merger of two major age houses appears to be in ɔrks with the report that an nent between Walston & Co. Iayden, Stone, Inc., is being eted.

cers of both firms, who have meeting for more than a held discussions yesterday New York Stock Exchange ıls, who have been acting as lage brokers" in the deal.

ɔrding to the financial comy, this plan to merge the ig retail oriented firms may nsidered by NYSE board of ɔors at their regular meeting rrow.

Top Five Houses

Haden, Stone, which recently ed an emergency capital-raisrogram, the merger could be nswer to its problems. For on, which is likely to have pper hand in the new com- the merger could push it vithin the top five brokerage s.

: profit pinch and cost ze in the securities industry, ; to the sharp stock market decline in the last year and a half, have been responsible for many almalgamations of brokerage companies recently, some of which have created new giants in the field.

Walston currently has 100 offices and about $49 million in net capital.

Hayden, Stone has 47 domestic offices, plus eight overseas branches that it is negotiating to sell independently of the Walston deal.

edietbank in Geneva

RN, July 22 (Reuters).—etbank (Suisse) SA was set his month in Geneva by etbank SA of Belgium, acıg to the official Swiss comal gazette.

Merger Totals Up in U.S.; Form Of Links Shifts

CHICAGO, July 22 (Reuters).—U.S. corporate merger announcements were off only 15 percent in the second 1970 quarter despite the lower stock market, faltering economy and doubtful business outlook, W.T. Grimm and Co. financial consultants, said in a mid-year report. The total was 1,147 versus 1,341 in the second quarter of 1969.

For the first half of 1970, the merger total was 2,552, versus 2,815 a year ago, a decline of under 10 percent, the survey showed.

Grimm said a significant change this year was the substantial increase in the number of sales of corporate divisions or product lines. It said this reflects a cleanup or digestion period, following the merger flood of the past two years.

Company Reports

(Continued from Page 7)

Chemetron Corp.

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	73.5	74.9
Profits (millions)	2.43	2.9
Per Share	0.64	0.75
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	150.6	145.2
Profits (millions)	4.99	5.45
Per Share	1.30	1.41

Commonwealth Edison

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	420.4	388.9
Profits (millions)	56.54	62.49
Per Share	1.24	1.49

Maytag Co.

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	38.5	37.2
Profits (millions)	4.83	4.51
Per Share	0.36	0.33
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	82.2	78.2
Profits (millions)	10.1	9.4
Per Share	0.75	0.70

Miles Laboratories

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	68.0	66.9
Profits (millions)	1.9	3.13
Per Share	0.36	0.60
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	141.1	113.7
Profits (millions)	5.55	6.58
Per Share	1.06	1.26

Ohio Edison

Year to June 30		
Revenue (millions)	274.9	255.9
Profits (millions)	49.13	48.36
Per Share	1.91	1.88½

Simmons Co.

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	67.5	63.6
Profits (millions)	2.37	2.45
Per Share	0.81	0.85
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	132.0	122.8
Profits (millions)	4.29	4.08
Per Share	1.47	1.43

Petrofina Vies For Dutch Co. With Bayer

AMSTERDAM, July 22 (Reuters).—Farbenfabriken Bayer AG, has decided to bid for shares of the Dutch paint and varnish firm International Coating Material NV (ICM), Algemene Bank Nederland said today.

Shareholders of ICM can exchange their holdings on the basis of one 100-guilder nominal share of ICM for three 50-mark nominal shares of Bayer.

In Brussels, Petrofina SA said today it is studying the rival bid for ICM shares.

The Bayer bid values ICM shares at about 440 guilders ($120), compared with Petrofina's 415 guilder offer.

NYSE Seeks Higher Fees for Bond Deals

WASHINGTON, July 22 (Reuters).—The New York Stock Exchange plans to seek higher fees for bond transactions, following current hearings on the exchange's proposed new broker-dealer rate schedule.

President Irwin Stelzer, of National Economic Reseach Associates, consultants engaged by the NYSE to study rates, testified at a Securities and Exchange Commission hearing that he believed the NYSE cost and revenues committee intends to take up a study of bond rates.

NYSE governing board vice-chairman, Ralph D. Denunzio, said action was expected soon.

Market Summary

July 22, 1970

Most Actives—New York

	Vol.	Close	Ch'ge
Goodyear	1,430,600	24⅝	—1⅛
Plessey Ltd.	331,400	3	+ ⅛
Scott Pap.	322,700	24½	+ ⅝
Cap C Bcst	149,600	24⅞	— ½
Std Oil NJ	110,500	58⅝	—1
Sou Pac	86,900	26½	—1¼
Xerox Corp.	82,600	73	+ ¼
Telex Corp.	81,900	12	+ ¼
Texaco	78,400	29⅝	+ ⅜
Am Tel Tel	75,900	44½	— ⅜
Occiden Pe	74,300	14¼	+ ⅜
Unvsty Cmp	74,100	20½	+ ⅜
Mohwk Dat	71,800	22¼	+ ⅝
RCA	71,600	20	......
Comput SCI	70,000	8	+ ¼

Volume, all stocks, 12,460,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 3,112,545 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 25 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, $27.13.
N.Y. stock index: 41.85 +0.05; industrials: 43.81 +0.08; transportation: 27.12 +0.06; utility: 35.34 —0.11; finance: 54.86 +0.43.
Advances, 765; declines, 496; unchanged, 309
Issues traded in: 1,570.
New 1970, highs, 2; lows, 21.

Most Actives—American

	Vol.	Close	Ch'ge
Equity Fnd	81,600	21½	+ ⅝
Carnation	63,700	95¼	+ ¼
Saxon Ind	51,900	17½	+ ½
Digital Eq	49,800	50⅛	+ ⅜
Asamera Oil	45,400	10¾	+ ⅛
Viewlex	44,200	7⅞	— ⅜
Fleetwd Ent	40,600	23	+1⅛
Leslie Fay	38,800	14	+ ¼
Marshall In	35,500	16⅝	+ ¾
Deltona Cp	32,200	17½	+1¼

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
20.25	20.09	20.22	+.05

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	722.55	735.01	716.25	724.47	+ 2.60
20 Trn	129.49	131.80	128.36	130.02	+ 0.52
15 Utl	105.13	106.02	103.94	104.55	— 0.77
65 Stk	227.50	231.12	225.43	227.90	+ 0.39

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	85.71	83.52	84.42	+.05
20 Railroads	27.49	27.06	27.35	+.09
55 Utilities	52.47	51.30	51.78	—.16
500 Stocks	78.20	76.27	77.03	+.05

Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked	Prev. Bid.
Bank of Am. S.F.	54½	56	55
Fiduciary Tr.	65	73	65
First Chicago Corp.	55⅞	56¼	55½
First Nat. Boston	62¼	63	62½
U.S Trust Co	55½	56½	56

*Ex-dividend.

U.S. Commodity Prices

W YORK, July 22.—Cash ı in primary markets as registoday in New York were:

odity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
DS		
2. red bush	$1.85¾	$1.61⅝
2. hard c.i.f. bu.	1.87½	1.72
2 yellow bu.	1.66⅞	1.32½
white bu.	.83½	.89¼
Western c.i.f. bu.	1.54	1.62¼
Accra, lb.	*.38¼	*.45⅝
4 Santos lb.	*.54¼	.37¾†
TILES		
oth 64-60 38½ yd.	.10¼	.15¾
ALS		
billets (Pitt.) ton	106.00	99.00
, Fdry Phila. ton	69.00	68.50
crap No. 1 hvy Pitt	39-40	31-32
spot lb.	.15½	15½
elec. lb.	.60-.60¼	.46-.46¼
Straits), lb.	1.65¼	1.62½
E. St. L. basis, lb	.15½	.14½
N.Y., oz.	1.72½	1.68½
MODITY Indices		
's Index (base 100 31, 1931).	406.4	400.3

minal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

July 22, 1970

World sugar No. 8: Sept. 3.88-89, Oct. 3.90, Nov. 3.92, March '71 3.83-94, May '71 3.84 b, July '71 3.85 b.

Wool: Dec. 96.6 b.

Wools tops: No sales.

Cocoa: Sept. 27.78, Dec. 28.56, March '71 29.20, May '71 29.58, July '71 29.84, Sept. '71 30.15.

Copper: Sept. 62.70, Oct. 62.40, Jan. '71 62.00, March '71 61.40, May '71 60.85, July '71 60.40.

Silver: July 173.30, Sept. 175.00, Dec. 179.90, Jan. '71 182.80, March '71 184.70, May '71 187.80, July '71 190.80, Sept. '71 193.80.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): Sept. 38.25, Nov. 38.55 b, Dec. 38.40 b, Jan. '71 38.80, March '71 39.70 b, May '71 40.70 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 2.46, March '71 2.76, April '71 3.00, May '71 3.65.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	
Oct	26.07	26.07	25.76	x25.73	—40
Dec	26.20	26.20	25.95	25.95	—36
Mar	26.68	26.68	26.36	26.40	—40
May	26.67	26.67	26.67	x26.54	—40
el	26.74MMHHMFRFRWWDWDDWD				
Jul	26.70	26.70	26.70	x26.60	—40

x—bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Jul	1.41¼	1.41¼	1.40½	1.40¾	1.41⅝
Sep	1.43⅝	1.44¼	1.43¼	1.43⅜	1.43½
Dec	1.48½	1.49¼	1.48⅛	1.48¼	1.48¼
Mar	1.51⅞	1.51⅞	1.51	1.51¼	1.51
May	1.50¼	1.50⅞	1.50¼	1.50¼	1.50
CORN					
Jul	1.36½	1.37¼	1.36½	1.36¾	1.36¼
Sep	1.33⅞	1.34¼	1.33¾	1.33⅞	1.33½
Dec	1.28⅞	1.29¼	1.28⅝	1.29¼	1.28½
Mar	1.33	1.33¼	1.33	1.33¼	1.32¾
May	1.36	1.36⅛	1.35⅞	1.36	1.35½
SOYBEANS					
Jul	2.95¾	2.96¼	2.94	2.94¼	2.59
Aug	2.95½	2.96½	2.94	2.94¼	2.95¼
Sep	2.97¾	2.98¼	2.95	2.96¼	2.97
Nov	2.99½	3.00	2.99¼	2.97	2.98¼
Jan	3.04½	3.05	3.01¾	3.03¼	3.03¾
Mar	3.09½	3.09¾	3.06½	3.07½	3.08½
May	3.12	3.13	3.09½	3.10¾	3.11¾
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jul	11.94	11.97	11.71	11.83	11.73
Aug	11.35	11.51	11.30	11.40	11.39
Sep	11.07	11.22	11.01	11.12	11.09
Oct	10.89	10.97	10.77	10.82	10.90
Dec	10.47	10.73	10.55	10.59	10.68
Jan	10.57	10.63	10.47	10.50	10.58
Mar	10.56	10.61	1045	10.50	10.40
May	10.52	10.61	10.44	10.48	10.57
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jul	82.25	82.25	81.25	81.75	82.15
Aug	82.35	82.35	81.25	81.40	81.90
Sep	81.85	81.85	81.05	81.25	81.55
Oct	80.10	80.75	79.50	a79.70	80.00
Dec	79.95	79.95	79.10	79.40	79.65
Jan	79.80	79.80	79.25	a79.35	79.50
Mar	[illegible]	[illegible]	79.40	80.00	80.00
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	80.30	a80.00	[illegible]
SIL[illegible]					
Jl	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	1.71.0	1.73.50
Ag	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.71.40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	1.73.90	1.74.50
Oct	1.76.50	1.76.50	1.75.00	1.75.50	1.77.20
Dec	1.80.00	1.80.8	1.78.70	1.78.40	1.80.30
Feb	1.82.00	1.82.00	1.81.20	1.81.50	1.83.50
Apr	1.87.00	1.87.0	1.85.00	1.85.00	1.86.30
Jun	1.87.50	1.89.8	1.88.00	1.88.00	1.89.40
Aug	1.92.00	1.92.40	1.91.10	1.91.00	1.92.60
Oct	1.94.00	1.94.30	1.94.30	1.94.30	1.95.40
LIVE [illegible] CATTLE					
Aug	31.25	31.25	31.02	31.20	31.3
Oct	29.57	29.67	29.45	29.67	29.40
Dec	29.10	29.20	29.00	29.15	29.17
Feb	9.10	b29.22	29.02	29.20	29.15
Apr	29.17	2.45	29.17	29.45	29.17
Jun	29.30	b29.50	29.30	b29.50	29.45

Sales: Aug 1,242; Oct 615; Dec 270; Feb 35; April 15; June 28.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE HOGS					
Jul	—	—	—	—	26.35
Aug	23.97	b24.07	23.95	24.00	24.02
Oct	20.50	20.72	20.50	20.57	20.45
Dec	19.85	20.05	19.85	19.97	19.87
Feb	19.70	19.70	19.65	19.65	19.75
Apr	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.50

Sales: July 3 Aug 94; Oct 55; Dec 89; Feb 3; April 1.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SHELL EGG					
Jul	34.550	34.80	33.8	34.15	35.00
Aug	36.73	34.75	34.75	3.75	36.50
Sep	39.25	39.40	39.10	39.45	39.8
Oct	37.10	37.55	37.05	37.30	37.10
Nov	38.50	38.80	38.50	38.70	3.50
Dec	37.50	37.45	37.25	37.50	37.30
Jan	36.05	36.35	36.00	36.30	36.25

Sales: July 14; Aug 2; Se 751; Oct 52; Nov 17; Dec 95; Jan 28.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Jul	41.25	41.25	40.40	40.55	40.70
Aug	37.55	37.70	37.12	37.35	37.40
Feb	31.60	31.65	31.40	31.56	31.42
Mar	1.62	31.62	31.40	31.52	b31.55
May	32.00	b32.05	32.00	32.00	32.00

Sales: July 1,280; Aug 3,302; Feb 305; March 44; May 2.

Open Interest: July 3,105; Aug 5,164; Feb 2,407; March 402; May 125.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1970 High	1970 Low
Amsterdam	120.0	120.1	133.8	108.3
Brussels	89.86	Closed	92.87	84.72
Frankfurt	128.53	127.35	169.15	119.54
London 30	335.2	335.4	423.4	315.0
London 500	130.95	131.28	163.27	121.97
Milan	63.08	63.47	70.40	59.33
Paris	89.3	89.9	107.8	81.4
Sydney	383.52	556.64	663.48	473.96
Tokyo (n)	159.37	159.93	185.70	148.81
Tokyo (o)	2132.19	2148.94	2534.45	1929.54
Zurich	297.2	297.3	355.0	267.9

(n) new. (o) old.

European Gold Markets

July 22, 1970

	Open	Close	Change
London	35.32	35.35	Unch.
Zurich	35.30	35.30	Unch.
Paris (13.5 Kil.)	36.06	36.11	+ 0.12

U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	79.40
Algembank	—
AmroBank	54.20
A'damRubb.	40.50
Billiton	—
Fokker	—
Heineken	—
H.V.A.	33.80
Holland-Am.	—
Hoogovens	—
I.O.S. Ltd.	52
I.P.I.	—
K.L.M.	115.30
Ned. Kabel	—
Philips new	60.30
Robeco	213.80
Rolinco	147.20
RoyalDutch	130.40
Unilever	86.70
VerMash	—

Brussels

Arbed	4,100
Ast.d.Mines	2,016
Cock-Ougree	1,356
Electorbel	5,050
Lambert	1,550
Petrofina	2,472
Ph.Gevaert	1,650
Soc.Générale	12,825
Un.Minière	1,782

Düsseldorf

AEG	163
Aug.Thyssen	72.50
BASF	153.80
Bayer	147
Commerzbk	198
Cont.Gummi	140
Daimler-Benz	373
Demag	154.50
DeutBank	269
DresdeBank	213.50
Gels Bergw.	63.30
Hoechster	169.40
Hoesch	68
Karstadt	314
Kaufhof	242.50
KHD	143.10
Lufthansa	63.50
Mannesmann	143.10
Metallgesell.	415
RheinStahl	116
RWE new	161
Siemens	198
Volkswagen r	213
Veba	151.10

London

Anglo-AmCp.	65/3
Anglo-Amtn.	18½
BarclayBank	61/6
BeechamGr.	40/1½
Bowater	44/-
BritAmTob.	105/7
Brit.Oxygen	9/7½
Brit.Petroln.	70/6
Brit.LeyM.	4/7½
Chartered	54/4½
Courtaulds	28/4½
Daggafont	2/10½
DeBeer Def.	42/5
Decca Rec.	51/6
Distillers	24/3
Dunlop	29/-
ElMus.Ind.	38/3
FreeStGed.	121/3
GEC	18/7½
Glaxo Gr.	73/-
Gt.Univ.St.	54/6
Guinness	27/1½
Hawker-Sidd.	31/7½
Hudson-Bay	133/9
ImpChemic.	43/-
IOS Mat new	85.00
MarkSpen.	39/-
MetalBox	56/10½
RandMines	161/7
Rank-Org.	98/-
Rolls-Royce	11/1½
RoyalDutch	19
R.T.Z.	57/6
Shell	45/1½
Tube Invest.	53/4½
Union Corp.	193/9
Vickers	23/1½
WarL3½	37⅛
West Deep	83/9
West Drief.	147/6
West Hold.	145/7½
West Min.	97/6
WoolW.	13/7½

Milan

Fiat	2,349
Finsider	590
Generali	65,000
Italsider	870
LaRinasc.	306
Montedis	974.75
Olivetti	2,710
Pirelli	2,365
SniaVisco	3,380
Terni	190.25

Paris

AirLiquide	345.10
Béghin	172.90
BNCI	—
Can Pacific	303
C.G.E.	427
C.S.F.	135.10
Citroën	87.60
CieBancaire	310
Créd.Comm.	157
Créd.Lyonn.	22.50
DeBeers 100	30.80
EssoStand.	114.20
Fin.Par.BP	247.80
Fr.Pétroles	151.40
IBM	1,551
ImpOil	93
IntNickCan.	231.80
Mach.Bull	94
Michelin	1,220
Mobil	230.50
OmniumPét.	255
PathéMarc.	—
Péchiney	196
Peugeot	259
Radio Techn.	231.50
Rhokana	39.60
Rh.Poulenc	250
Rio Tinto	40.70
RoyalDutch	216.50
St. Gobain	118.10
Schneider	208
Shell	103.50
Simca	72.80
Soc.Générale	22.80
SuezCieFin.	239
Thomson	145
Ugine-Kuhl.	318.90
Young7½%	—

Zurich

AC Fischer	1,395
BrownBoveri	1,470
Ciba Reg.	8,350
ElekWatt	1,990
Hoff-Roche	149,500
MotColumb.	1,370
Nest'l bear.	3,075
Saurer	1,620
Sodec	125
Sulzer	3,680
Un.B.Suisse	3,630

ADVERTISEMENT

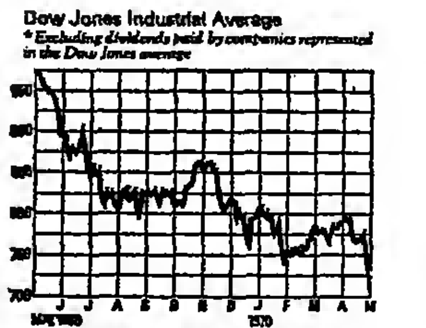
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

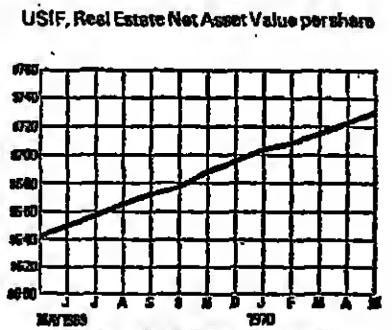
July 22, 1970

following net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed:

.A.	$11.94
F. Fund	$11.96
I-Fund	$4.50
- Growth Fund	$7.98
ander Fund	$8.65
r. Express Int'l Fund	$6.89
Income Prop. B & S	$8.28
r. Real Estate Trust	$9.15
oro Fund	$18.26
hor Australian Fund	$4.22
hor Australian Trust	12/1d
hor Unit Trust	9/4d
hor Unit Trust B	7/3d
hor Wall Street Fund	$2.81
ollo Fund S.A.	$10.86
es Fund N.V.	$35.50†
cot Fund	$8.75
otronic Fund	$5.56
antic Exempt Fund	14/3d
anticR'lEst.Fd.Undrwtg.	$10.00
stral Trust S.A.	$9.47
stralian Selection Fd.	$9.35
tish-Amer. Invest. Fd.	$11.67
ttress Int'l Dollar Fd.	$0.61+
ahama Ltd.	$4.800
. Gas & Energy Fd.	$11.00
. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$11.37
. Security Growth Fd.	$2.86
Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$4.06
PITAL GROWTH:	
- Capital Growth Fund	$8.71
- Cap.Gr.Real Estate Fd	$10.34
- Second Baham. Inv.Tr	$5.49
ital International	$10.06
ital Italia S.A.	$9.00
ibico N.V. "B" Shares	$8.33
ibico/Warrant "B"	$56/36
reland Offshore Fund	$761.93
mbined Investments Fd.	$657.71
vert. Fd. Int. A Certs	$7.60
vert. Fd. Int. B Certs	$8.15
vertible Bond Fd. N.V.	$7.23
sby Fund S.A.	$6.18
.C.	$48.84
ta Investment Fund	$8.61
a Multifund	$9.88
yfus Intercont. Inv. Fd	$10.79
yfus Offshore Trust	$2.10
o I	$25.85
o II	$25.90
Channel Capital Tr.	18 4½d
Trust Chan.	10/10½d
.F. S.A.	$9.30
rprise Fund	$5.10
mion	$32.57
utive Fund Canada	$5.40
utive Growth Fund	$6.50
.T. N.V.	$100.00
lity International Fd.	$9.83
lity Pacific Fund	$7.19
eem	B.F.1.170
ance Union	$9.35
Art Fund Inc.	$5.00
Fund	$18.81
ST INVESTORS:	
American Trust	$5.64
Int'l Min. & Petr. Fd	$10.59
Austl.Land & Prop. Fd	Bah.$9.22
National City Fund	$12.46
Security Capital Fund	$63.62
ning Fund S.A	$58.94
ning Japan Fund	$11.12
chner Becker Ehrlich	$29.34
selex	S.F.2.127
eign Exchange Fund	$10.06
est Growth Fund S.A.	$774.29
est Income Fund S.A.	$750.55
mula Selection Fund	S.F.114.17
tune Fund	$2.67
ntier Growth Fund	$5.78
ntier Trust	$7.31
D OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
Fd of Australia ($US)	$4.34
Fd Australia Sterling	Aus.$8.06
Real Estate Fund	Aus.$8.44
asy Fund	$3.38
neva F and T NAV	$5.27
neva F & T Dist Reinv.	$5.22
AMCO FUNDS:	
- USIF, Real Estate	$7.49
- Gramco Iberia	Ptas.90.78
- US/Italia (50-50)	$5.15
nd American Fd. S.A.	$5.00
wth Equity Fund	$3.22
wth International S.A.	$10.00
rdian Growth Fd Int'l	$5.04
mbro Overseas Fund	$7.03
bor Fund	$6.72
ssmann Holdings N.V.	$2.182
ged Investors Limited	$10.583
.T. Hobet	$21.88
FUND	$2.96
FUNDS:	
The Dollar Fund	$9.49
Realstock	$10.18
Fund of New York	$7.47
Fund of Nations	$8.98
ROW Fund	$21.37
ESTMENT PARTNERS:	
Amer. Dynamics F.	$9.46
Neckermann Fund	D.M.31.29
Nippon Dynamics Fd.	$8.37
FUNDS:	
Commonwealth Int'l.	Can.$4.72
Commonw. Leverage.	Can.$10.51
IOS International	Can.$18.71
Funditalia	$10.81
Fund of Funds	$18.71
FOF Sterling	1.12.1d
I.I.T.	$6.64
Investors Fonds	D.M.15.90
IOS Growth Fund	$10.89
IOS Regent Fund	$5.79
IOS Venture	Can.$3.06
IOS Venture (Int'l)	$7.45
Australian FOF	Aus.$10.14
.P	$7.32
rfinanza S.A. Trust	$10.00
rfix	$96.39
rfund S.A	$18.01
market Fund I.	$105.56
Finance & Part Fd.	D.M.20.00
INTER'L [illegible] GROUP:	
— Real [illegible] Fd of Am	[illegible]10.70
— Fd of [illegible] Seas	[illegible]10.10
— IIG Italy S.p.A.	Lira 100,000
Int'l Real Estate Inv. Fd.	$[illegible].61
Internat'l Shipping Fund	DM1,058.11
Int'l Whiskey Fund	$1.00
Intervestor Growth Fund	$4.27
Intervestor Real Estate Fd	$9.87
Investpool Can. Realty	Can.$30.54
Island Performance Fund	[illegible]
Italamerica [illegible] Fund	$9.02
Japan Growth Fund	$8.07
Japan Pacific Fund	$8.92
Japan Selection Fund	$32.12
KB Income Fund	L.F.1.808
Keyes Real Estate Fund	$5.08
KEYFUND	$8.41
Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd.	$1.22
Kleinwort Benson Jap. Fd.	$10.53
Lafayette Associates	$22.01
Lake Shore Fund	$42.46
Med. Inter Fund	$6.05
M.E.F.S. Fund	$18.00
M & G. Island Fund	12/3¼d
Mercury Associates S.A.	$63.72
Midas Gold Fd. (1.025 oz)	$8.20
*Model Positive Fund N.V.	$888.00
Multinat'l Acquisitions	$11.41
Mutual Funds of Am. Ltd.	$19.70
Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.03
Neuwirth Investment Fd.	$7.51
N.A.M.F.	$59.94
Nippon Fund	$12.59
N.Y. Offshore Fund N.V.	$64.40
Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.72
Nor. Amer. Bank Fund	$12.34
Olympic Capital Fund	$7.02
Pacific Seaboard Fund	$18.17
PAN AMER. MUTUAL FUNDS:	
— Pan Amer Growth Fd	$6.87
— Pan Amer Income Fd	$7.31
— Pan Amer. Special Fd	$9.07
— Real Estate Equities	$10.30
Par Fund	$18.38
Performance Group Fund	$1.09
Property Gr. Fd. of Amer.	$10.00
Pyramid (CMC)	$18.94
Renta Fund	L.F.2.124
Roosevelt Fund	$10.30
SAFE GROUP:	
— Safe Fund	$11.98
— Safe Trust Fund	$12.36
— Global Fund	$8.25
— Cosmopolitan Fund	$8.83
Security Growth Fund	$11.70
Selective Am. Realty Fd.	$10.12
Selective Capital Fund	$8.10
SEPRO	$8.04
SHARE MANAGEMENT:	
— Share Int'l Fund	$9.02
— Share Realty Fund	$10.30
Shareholders Excalibur	$7.57
Shipowners Fund (The)	$1,009.08
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— Boston Int. Securities	$10.07
— Chase Selection Fund	$9.38
— Crossbow Fund	S.F.5.71
— Int'l Technology Fd.	$10.21
— Invest. Selection Fd.	$3.70
Sogelux Capital Fund	L.F.637
S. African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.7066
Stanhope Transat Fund	$10.16
Standard & Poor Int Fd	$301.91
S&P Dollar Fund	£3.51
S&P Hampstead Co. Ltd.	£4.65
S&P Jardine Japan Fund	$9.41
S&P Monitor Co. Ltd.	£3.70
S&P Sterling Fund	£4.30
Spez Amer Risk Capital.	$19.07
SWISS BANK CORPORATION	
SWISS CREDIT BANK:	
— Europa-Valor	S.F.147.50
— Intervalor	S.F.90.75
— Swissvalor New Series	S.F.231.75
Target Offshore	15/10d
Terrafund Limited	$5.00
The Commodity Fund	$7.75
The Resort Fund	$9.93
The U.S Fund N.V.	$5.21
Tokyo Capital Holdings NV	$15.67
Tokyo Valor	$9.73
Transpacific Fund	$6.68
Travel Fund	$4.06
Tynda'l Bermuda Fund	23/7d
Tyndall Inter Fund	20/3d
Tyndall Overseas Fund	$1.17
UNION BANK SWITZ:	
— Amca U.S. sh. Bid	S.F.53¼
— Eurit Eu sh. Bid	S.F.152
— Fonsa Swiss sh. Bid	S.F.99
— Globinvest Bid	S.F.88¼
— Pacific-Invest Bid	S.F.94½
— Safit S Af sh. Bid	S.F.203
— Sima Sw R Est Bid	S.F.145
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— Atlanticfonds	D.M.29.65
— Europafonds	D.M.48.07
— Unifonds	D.M.25.00
— Unirenta	D.M.44.24
USI GROUP:	
— United Growth Fund	$1.42
— Un. Income & Gr Fd	$10.36
— USI Venture Fund	$7.75
— Euro-Am. Real Est. Fd	$11.38
— Fund of Nations	$11.49
— The Lion Plan	$1.11
U.S. Income Properties	$9.09
U.S. Land Fund	$5.12
U.S. Trust Invest. Fund	$2.61
Universal Bk Stock Fund	$15.42
Victory Fund S.A.	$10.30
Washington Associates	$23.04
Western Growth Fund	$5.84
Western Hedge Fd. Cl. A.	$1,832.69
World Equity Growth Fd.	$816.00
World Instit. Stock Fund	$14.29
World Real Est. Stock Fd.	$14.49
Worldwide Securities	$35.30
Worldwide Special	$2,680.26
Zodiac Commodity Fund	$10.00
Zodiac Fund	$7.42

D.M.—Deutsche Marks; *—Ex-dividend; +—New; N.A.—Not available; B.F.—Belgian francs; L.F.—Luxemburg francs; S.F.—Swiss francs; † —Offer price; a—Asked.





International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-Day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds		
Agr Ling 8¼-81..	89	95
Aerop Paris 9-85..	99	100
AllisChalm 6½-72.	97	98
Am Brands 8-81..	93½	95
Amoco 6¾-85.....	83	84½
Armco 7¼-80.....	87¼	89
BancoObras 7½-7.	86½	87½
BeatFoods 9-85...	100	101
Bendix 8-79.....	93½	95
Borg Warn 8-79..	93½	95
BP 6¾-78.....	88½	90
Cabot 8¾-75.....	100	101
Celanese 6¼-82...	80½	82
Chevron 7-80.....	86	87½
Chrysler 7-84.....	72½	74
CNA Overs 9-75...	100	101
ContOil 9¼-85....	100½	101½
Cont Oil 7-80.....	86	87½
Cont Tele 9-82....	98½	99½
Copeu Cfty 8-84..	89½	91
Copen Tel 9-85...	99	100
Courtaulds 9-82..	98	99
CrillerH 7½-80...	85½	87
DeBeers 6½-82...	78½	80½
Denmark 9-82....	100	101
DennMitgeB 7¼-8	87½	89½
Erap 9-82.....	98¼	99¼
Eriksberg 6¼-82..	81	82½
Finland 7¼-77....	90½	92
Ford 8-81.....	93½	95
GDF 9-85.....	100	101
GenMills 7-80....	84	85½
Goodyear 6¼-71..	98¼	99¼
Hercules 6½-71...	96	97
Honda 7½-81.....	85	86½
Honeywell 6½-71.	97¼	98¼
Honeywell 6-81...	84½	86
ICI 6½-82.....	80½	82
ISE 9-85.....	100	101
Ireland 9-85.....	98¼	99¼
Kawasaki 7¾-72..	95½	96½
Marriott 9¼-75...	100	101
MassFerg 9-82...	97¾	98¾
Mexico 7-82.....	82	84
Miles 8¾-75.....	99¼	100¼
Mitsubishi 7¾-73.	96¾	97¾
Mobil Int 7-86....	83½	85
Montreal 9-85....	96	97
Monsanto 8¾-85.	100	101
Nabisco 6½-82...	84½	86
N.Brunsw 8¾-79.	98½	99½
N.Zealand 7-76...	92	94
NipponEl 7½-81..	87½	89½
NovaScotia 9-85..	99½	100½
Occidental 9¼-82.	82	84
Oslo 7¼-73.....	96½	97½
Oslo 9-85.....	99	100
OtisElev 8¼-85...	95	96
PhilipsL 6¼-76...	96	97½
PhilipsP 6-81.....	82	83½
Portuga 6¾-77....	95½	97
ProctGG 6½-82..	81½	83½
QuebecCity 9-82..	100	101
QuebecHyd8-74/79	96¾	97¾
QuebecProv 9-85.	100	101
Queensland 9-82.	99½	100½
Renault 6¾-82...	79	81
Shell 6½-79.....	82½	84
SiraKvina 9-85...	99¼	100¼
Sumitomo 7¾-73.	96	97½
Teledy w/w 6½-83	63	66
Tal 6¾-85.....	77	78½
Transocean 7-80..	86	87½
Transocean 8-84..	93½	95
TRW 7½-83.....	80½	82½
Uniroyal 6¼-82...	79	80½
UnitMerch 9-82...	90	91½
Variable Rate		
ENEL 10½-80....	99¾	100¼
Pepsi 10½-80.....	98⅝	99⅛
Convertible Bonds		
Amoco 5½-84.....	80	82
Apco 6-89.....	74	76
Alusuisse 4¾-87..	89	91
Amer Can 4¾-88.	80	82
AmTob 5¼-88....	99	101
Asahi 6¼-84.....	91½	93½
Ashland 5-88.....	66	68
Chevron 5-88.....	81	83
Chesebr 6¼-84...	93	95
Chrysler 4¾-88...	58	60
CumminsInt 5-88.	79	81
EquityF 5½-89...	55	57
EastKodak 4½-88	89	91
Firestone 5-88....	84	86
Ford 5-83.....	78	80
GenElec 4¼-85...	80	82
GenFoods 4¾-82.	93	95
Gillette 4¾-82....	79	81
Hitachi 6¼-84....	82½	84½
Honeywell 5-83...	92	94
I.S.E. 5-88.....	90	92
I.S.E 6¼-89.....	91	93
Itoh 6½-89.....	85	87
J. Logan 4¾-83..	72	74
W.Kidde 5-89.....	54	56
Komatsu 6¼-84..	81	83
Kubota 6½-84....	81	83
Leasco 5-88.....	38	40
Leasco Int 5-89...	36	38
LTV 5-88.....	24	26
MarMidland 5-88.	94	96
Miles 4¾-93.....	75	77
Mitsubishi 7-85...	85	87
Mitsui 6½-83.....	110	115
Motorola 4½-83...	68	70
MurphyOil 5-89...	62	64
Nabisco 5¼-88...	95	97
Owens Ill 5-77....	87	89
PanAm 5¼-88....	55	57
Penny J.C. 6-89..	91	93
Pepsico 4½-81....	100	102
PhilMor 4¾-89...	96	98
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	102	104
PIResrch 6½-84..	68	72
R.C.A. 5-88.....	71	73
Revlon 4¾-83....	94	96
ReynoldsM 5-88..	75	77
Searle 4¼-88.....	86½	88½
Texaco 4½-88....	75	77
Toshiba 6½-1985.	80	82
Toyoyland 6½-79.	78	80
UtahIntl 5¼-83...	111	113
WardFoods 5¼-88	61	63
WarnLam 4½-88.	102	104
Unit of Account Bonds		
CassaMez 5½-78.	84½	86
Cavado7¾-80.....	96	97
ComFedE6½-86.	83	84
ComFedEl 8½-79.	96	97
CopCounty 7¾-84.	88½	89½
CUF 6¾-77.....	95	96
Escom 7¾-78.....	92	93
Eur C&S 5¼-86..	88	89
Manitoba 7¾-89	85	86
NorgesK 5½-83...	84½	85½
Rederines 6¾-80..	96	97
Reed 6¾-83.....	84	85
Sacor 6¾-77.....	98	99
Scotland 8¾-84...	94	95
Watney 7¾-84...	87	88

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv.
Yesterday.	93.04	84.52	91.97
Previous ..	93.84	84.52	91.97

One Dollar

was worth yesterday

Austrian schillings	25.[illegible]
Belgian francs	49.[illegible]
British pound ($ per £)	2.[illegible]
Canadian dollar	1.[illegible]
Danish crowns	7.[illegible]
Dutch guilders	3.[illegible]
Finnish marks	4.[illegible]
French francs	5.[illegible]
German marks	3.[illegible]
Greek drachmas	30.[illegible]
Italian lire	628.[illegible]
Mexican pesos	12.[illegible]
Norwegian crowns	7.[illegible]
Portuguese escudos	28.[illegible]
Spanish pesetas	69.[illegible]
Swedish crowns	5.[illegible]
Swiss francs	4.[illegible]

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

Eurodollars

July 22, 1970

	Bid	Asked
7 Day Fix	6 7/8	7 1/8
One Month	7 3/8	7 3/4
3 Months	8 5/16	8 7/16
One Year	8 7/8	9

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا صنعت الأوبك

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on July 21, 1970

YORK (AP) ollowing quo- supplied by tional Associ- of Securities Inc., are es at which securities have been d or bought Tuesday.

	Bid	Ask
	1.65	1.81
ly Funds:		
	4.93	5.40
	3.43	3.76
	6.17	6.76
	4.28	4.68
	6.12	6.62
	5.33	5.33
F	.52	.57
	8.72	9.38
Fd	8.80	9.62
	4.70	5.14
s	2.82	3.06
In	8.69	9.50
xpress:		
	6.47	7.07
	7.84	8.57
	7.41	8.10
	6.92	
	7.00	7.65
ly	3.90	4.26
th	4.96	5.42
	4.48	4.48
t	7.23	7.90
th	2.25	2.46
:	unavail	
Group:		
	6.43	7.06
	8.56	9.38
	6.79	7.44
v	7.20	7.89
	36.37	39.86
Fd	6.93	7.54
	1.08	1.18
	3.71	4.05
ughton:		
A	4.51	4.90
B	6.25	6.79
	5.18	5.66
p	3.84	4.17
	7.45	7.45
	10.92	10.92
nt	7.43	7.43
th	4.82	5.27
d	5.14	5.62
	5.03	5.50
St	6.37	6.96
In	8.91	9.74
	7.09	7.75
St	11.13	12.16
Calvin:		
	11.38	13.46
	16.81	18.18
	3.12	3.42
5	9.12	9.86
nt	12.09	13.24
d	6.13	6.72
	7.22	7.81
	6.49	7.33
iv	2.60	2.85
r	5.21	5.71
r	9.60	10.49
l Funds:		
	9.89	10.81
St	1.37	1.90
	4.07	4.45
	6.53	7.14
	1.40	1.53
r Bos:		
	5.09	5.56
	6.75	7.38
	56.28	58.82
	8.58	9.38
	6.63	7.25
	14.67	16.03
	3.04	3.32
	8.96	9.79
	4.61	5.04
	9.01	9.85
	3.65	3.99
	9.71	9.71
	unavail	
d	3.98	4.33
e	1.12	1.21
o	1.35	1.46
s	7.75	8.49
	5.41	5.93
d	7.57	8.23
Comp Fd	7.72	8.39
Comstk	3.57	3.90
Concord	9.14	9.14
Consol In	8.87	9.37
Consu In	2.87	3.14
Contl M1	6.28	6.28
Cont Gth	6.85	6.92
Corp Ld	12.77	14.06
Cnty Cap	9.80	10.60
Crn WDiv	4.79	5.23
Crn WDol	5.45	5.96
deVgh M	50.96	50.96
Delaware Group:		
Decat.	9.70	10.60
Delwr	10.32	11.28
Delta	5.83	6.37
Drexel	11.61	11.61
Dreyf Fd	9.72	10.65
Dreyf Lv	10.77	11.80
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.78	9.60
Grwth	9.77	10.68
Incom	5.25	5.74
Specl	6.61	7.22
Stock	11.17	12.21
Eberst	10.47	11.44
Egret	10.75	11.03
Emrg Sc	4.13	4.51
Energy	10.65	10.65
Entprse	5.10	
Equity	7.52	8.24
Equt Gth	7.56	8.26
Essex	2.20	12.20
Everst In	10.73	11.73
F-D Cap	4.33	4.71
Fairfd	7.61	8.32
Farm Bu	8.10	8.10
Fed Grth	10.43	11.40
Fid Cap	9.60	10.49
Fid Fund	12.90	14.10
Fid Trnd	18.82	20.57
Financial Progr:		
Dynm	3.41	3.74
Indust	3.25	3.56
Incom	4.89	5.36
Vent	3.77	4.14
FstF Va	8.83	9.65
FstIn Ols	6.22	6.82
Fst InGth	6.50	7.12
Fst InStk	7.15	7.84
Fst Multi	7.33	7.45
Fst Nat	6.00	6.56
Fst Siera	30.04	32.94
Flet Cap	5.31	
Flet Fnd	4.70	4.78
Fla Gth	4.48	4.89
Fnd Gth	3.63	3.97
Foundrs	4.79	7.42
Fourso	7.92	8.66
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.32	6.93
Grwth	5.05	5.53
Util	5.67	6.21
Incom	1.81	1.98
Freedm	6.97	7.64
Fd frMut	8.26	8.26
Fund Am	7.26	7.96
Gatewy	6.23	6.74
Gen Sec	8.23	8.23
Gibraltr	5.31	5.36
Group Sec:		
Apex F	5.92	6.47
Bal Fd	7.85	8.58
Com St	11.07	12.10
GrthFd A	5.74	6.27
Grth Ind	15.82	15.82
Gryphn	12.25	13.39
Guardn	20.08	20.08
Hamilton:		
HFI	3.60	3.93
Gth	unavail	
Harbor	6.78	7.41
Hatrwll	8.71	8.71
H&C Lev	8.24	8.24
Hedb Gor	6.09	6.09
Hedge	8.89	9.74
Heritge	1.48	1.64
H Mann	12.79	13.32
Hubsmn	3.49	3.81
ICM Finl	6.28	6.88
ISI Gth	3.47	3.79
ISI Inc	3.71	4.05
Impact F	unavail	
Imp Cap	7.71	8.43
Imp Gth	5.71	6.24
Inc Fde	5.99	6.56
Indepnd	4.87	5.34
Ind Trnd	unavail	
Indstry	3.49	3.82
INTGN	6.89	7.45
Inv CoA	10.52	11.50
Inv Guid	7.78	7.78
Inv Indic	5.12	5.12
Inves Bos	9.85	10.77
Investors Group:		
IDS nR	3.37	3.66
Mut	8.45	9.19
Prog	3.14	3.42
Stock	15.01	16.32
Select	8.70	9.35
Var Py	5.70	6.20
Inv Resh	4.08	4.46
Istel	15.44	15.92
Ivy	5.84	5.84
J Hncock	6.38	6.93
Johnstn	16.81	16.81
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	7.50	8.23
Cus B1	18.00	18.79
Cus B2	18.07	19.71
Cus B4	7.78	8.49
Cus K1	6.81	7.44
Cus K2	4.01	4.38
Cus S1	15.25	16.64
Cus S2	8.54	9.44
Cus S3	5.97	6.52
Cus S4	3.41	3.73
Polar	2.96	3.24
Knickb	5.81	6.37
Knick Gt	6.30	6.90
Lex Grth	6.71	7.33
Lex Rsch	12.04	13.16
Liberty	4.68	5.11
Life Stk	4.43	4.84
Life Inv	5.89	6.44
Linc Nat	7.94	8.68
Ling 1	2.77	3.03
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	31.19	31.19
Capit	8.45	8.45
Mut	11.75	11.75
Luth Bro	9.84	10.76
Magna In	7.86	8.59
Manhtn	4.13	4.51
Mass Fd	9.10	9.97
Mass Gth	9.38	10.25
Mass Tr	12.27	13.34
Mates	2.93	2.92
Mathers	9.10	9.10
Merid Fd	11.31	12.36
MidA Mu	4.57	4.99
Moody Cp	10.06	10.99
Moody's	11.00	12.02
MIF Fd	7.19	7.77
MIF Gth	4.19	4.53
MoUS Gv	10.11	10.27
Mu OmG	4.09	4.45
Mu Omin	8.64	9.39
Mut Shrs	11.84	11.84
Mut Trst	1.76	1.78
NEA Mut	8.12	8.29
Nat Ind	8.06	8.06
Nat Invst	5.91	6.46
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.07	9.91
Bond	4.60	5.03
Divid	3.48	3.80
Grwth	7.33	8.01
Pf Stk	5.77	6.31
Incom	4.32	4.72
Stock	6.68	7.30
Nel Grth	7.10	7.80
Neuw Cal	3.27	3.69
Neuw Fd	16.04	16.04
New Wld	10.58	11.57
Newton	12.00	13.12
Nich Strg	8.15	8.15
Noreast	13.83	13.83
Ocngph	5.73	5.73
Omega	5.36	5.40
100 Fd	11.48	12.55
101 Fd	8.02	8.77
One Wms	12.01	12.01
O'Neil	11.34	11.34
Oppenh	6.26	6.84
Opp AIM	8.55	9.34
OTC Sec	9.36	10.18
Pace Fnd	6.47	7.07
Paul Rev	6.02	6.58
Penn Sq	6.73	6.73
Pa Mut	3.28	3.28
Phila	11.31	12.39
Pilgrim	7.03	7.69
Pilot	unavail	
Pine St	9.31	9.37
Pion Ent	5.26	5.75
Pion Fnd	9.55	10.44
Plan Inv	8.55	9.34
Price Funds:		
Grwth	18.77	18.77
N Era	8.33	8.33
N Hor	19.08	19.08
Pro Fund	7.94	7.94
Prevdnt	3.67	4.01
Puritan	8.39	9.17
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	5.93	6.48
Georg	11.77	12.86
Grth	8.22	8.98
Incom	6.44	7.40
Invest	5.77	6.31
Vista	6.62	7.23
Voyag	5.40	5.90
Rep Tech	3.25	3.56
Revere	8.37	9.15
Rinfret	13.13	13.50
Rosenth	5.07	5.54
Salem Fd	4.40	4.90
Schustr	11.81	12.93
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	12.08	12.33
Spcl	26.51	26.51
Bal	12.56	12.56
Com St	7.67	7.67
Security Funds:		
Equity	2.47	2.70
Invest	6.52	7.13
Ultra	5.27	5.76
Selec Am	7.96	8.62
Sel Specs	12.13	13.25
Sentl Gth	6.70	7.29
Sham Fd	7.84	7.84
Shear Ap	89.19	97.48
Sh Dean	11.97	11.97
Side	8.21	9.00
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.47	7.01
Invest	9.06	9.90
Trust	7.45	8.14
Smith B	7.60	7.60
Swn Inv	7.25	8.84
Swinv Gt	4.87	5.05
Sover Inv	11.89	13.02
Spectra	5.45	5.97
StFrm Gt	4.26	4.26
State St	36.25	37.25
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	6.05	6.63
Fiduc	5.19	5.69
Scien	2.64	2.89
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	15.46	15.46
Cap Op	6.50	6.50
Stock	10.52	10.52
Sup InGt	5.41	5.93
SupInSt	7.64	8.37
Syncr Gt	6.48	7.08
TMR Ap	9.16	10.01
Teachrs	6.52	7.06
Technel	3.41	3.72
Technol	5.93	6.46
Temp Gt	23.01	25.14
Towr MR	4.13	4.51
Tran Cap	6.18	6.70
Trav Eq	7.58	8.28
Tudor Fd	11.71	12.80
TwnC Gt	2.39	2.62
TwnC Inc	3.54	3.88
Unif Mut	7.69	8.39
Unitd	7.40	8.09
Un Capitl	7.37	8.05
Unified Funds:		
Accm	5.59	6.13
Incom	10.99	12.04
Scien	5.77	6.32
Vang	6.56	7.19
UFd Can	7.58	8.28
Value Line Fd:		
Val Lin	4.88	5.35
Incom	4.04	4.43
Spl Sit	3.85	4.22
VncaS spl	5.45	5.96
Vandrbt	5.10	5.66
Vangd	3.08	3.37
Var IndP	3.93	4.27
Viking	5.36	5.83
WallSt In	9.44	10.22
Wash Mu	10.24	11.19
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	17.11	18.20
Ivest	12.07	13.13
Morg	7.73	8.45
Techv	6.55	
Trust	8.54	9.33
Welltn	9.97	10.90
Windr	8.06	8.81
West Ind	4.65	5.09
Whitehll	10.50	11.48
Wincp Fd	3.96	4.33
Winfield	3.46	3.78
Wisc Fd	5.76	6.29
Worth	2.06	2.25

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 21, 1970

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
INDUSTRIALS				
2705 Abitibi	7¾	7⅛	7½	—⅛
2400 Acklands	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—⅛
50 Agra V Oil	4.70	4.70	4.70	
400 Albta NG	19	19	19	
250 Argus pf C	8½	8⅛	8½	—⅛
105 Atl Sug	6	6	6	+⅛
4202 Bk Nova S	17	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
6686 Bell Tel	42⅝	42⅜	42½	
908 B C Forest	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	+⅜
2050 Block Bros	3.00	2.95	2.95	—.10
300 Burns	8	8	8	+⅛
1700 Calg Pow	20¾	20¼	20¼	—⅜
300 Can Pack	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
315 Can PermMtg	10	10	10	
4065 Cdn Im Bk	19	18⅞	19	—⅛
18415 Cdn Ind Gas	9	8¾	8¾	+⅛
1150 Capital Oil	1.15	1.10	1.10	
1425 Chemcell	4.90	4.90	4.90	+.05
900 Con Build	.97	.95	.95	—.04
3192 Consum Gas	16	15¾	15⅞	—⅛
700 Crush Int	10⅜	10¼	10¼	—¼
119 Cygnus A	4.30	4.30	4.30	—.20
400 Cygnus B	4.15	4.00	4.00	—.40
1040 Dom Stores	12½	12½	12½	—⅜
2410 Falcon	145	143¼	144½	—½
1030 Fam Play	9⅛	9	9	—¼
300 Fed Grain	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	—⅛
100 Gen Dist Can	9½	9½	9½	
100 Gt L Pap	17½	17½	17½	
33 Gt W Life	41½	41½	41½	
350 Greyhd Can	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
280 Guar Trust	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
1842 Gulf Can	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+⅛
62 Hawk Sid	1.90	1.75	1.90	
190 HB Oil G	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	—¾
1400 Hur&Erie	16	15⅞	16	
340 Indusmin	13¾	13¾	13¾	—⅜
1005 Ind Accept	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7232 Int P Line	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
200 Inv Grp A	6¼	6¼	6¼	
100 Jockey Cl	3.35	3.35	3.35	
1760 Kaiser Resour	13	13	13	
1681 Labatt J	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	
1150 Lk Ont Cem	1.90	1.90	1.90	
1050 Loblaw A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
700 Loblaw B	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
2150 Loeb	5.00	4.95	5.00	+.10
3491 MacM Bl	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	+⅛
100 Metro Strs	17½	17½	17½	
3206 Moore	29½	29¼	29¼	—⅛
2600 Norand	27¼	26¾	26¾	—⅛
2010 Nor Ctl G	11⅜	11¼	11½	
18580 OSF Ind	4.50	4.15	4.40	—.10
300 Pembina	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
395 Petrofina	15¾	15¾	15¾	
1875 Rothmans	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
1200 Scotts Rest	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
220 Seaway Mult	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
3215 Shell Can A	28½	27¾	27¾	—⅝
832 Simpsn Ltd	15	14⅝	15	
53 SimpSrs A	20½	19¾	20½	
1400 Slater Stl	12½	12¼	12⅜	—⅛
1811 Steel Can	21½	21¼	21⅜	—⅜
1000 Teledyn Can	5¼	5	5⅛	—½
757 Texaco Can	21¾	21¼	21¼	—¼
3960 Tor Dm Bk	18	17¾	17¾	—⅜
1200 Trad Group	8½	8⅛	8½	+¼
998 Trans Can	27¾	27	27¾	+¾
1150 Trans Mt	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
375 Un CarbCan	12	11⅝	12	—⅜
3689 Un Gas Can	13⅛	13	13⅛	—⅛
100 Un O Can	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—3⅜
200 Versatile	2.75	2.75	2.75	+.20
200 Walnoco	2.70	2.70	2.70	+.20
125 Weldwood	13	13	13	+1
550 Westbn Intl	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
300 Weston A	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
25 White Pass	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
f29 selbylqyy		dy	21	
MINES				
4400 Agnico	2.16	2.08	2.08	—.08
631 Beth Cop	13.00	12.87	13.00	+.12
2280 Bralor	2.10	2.05	2.05	
880 Brun MS	5.05	5.00	5.05	—.05
2700 Camflo	2.25	2.10	2.15	—.10
3220 Can Tung	2.13	2.07	2.12	+.02
3110 Cassiar	20.37	20.00	20.37	+.37
2000 Chimaloy	1.30	1.26	1.30	—.10
6040 C Morris	1.95	1.91	1.93	—.02
460 Conwst	9.30	9.25	9.25	—.25
1500 Copperf	1.49	1.46	1.46	—.01
1000 Crgmt	10.87	10.87	10.87	+.37
1471 Denis	27.25	26.75	26.75	—.25
200 East Sull	5.80	5.70	5.70	—.10
600 Endako	12.75	12.50	12.75	+.25
800 Gorldm	3.30	3.25	3.30	+.05
1000 Gunnar	1.20	1.15	1.18	—.05
100 High Bel	2.80	2.80	2.80	+.05
200 Intl Hall	2.70	2.70	2.70	—.15
1437 Int Mogul	10.00	9.90	10.00	—.12
3000 Km Kotia	1.95	1.86	1.86	—.14
1063 Kerr Ad	10.37	10.25	10.37	+.12
100 Labrad	29.00	29.00	29.00	+.50
2100 L Dufit	16.37	16.00	16.37	+.37
400 Leitch	1.60	1.60	1.60	+.04
1000 LL Lac	2.20	2.15	2.15	—.10
650 Madsen	.81	.81	.81	—.04
2150 Mattag	22.	22.00	22.25	—.25
5450 New Imp	1.69	1.63	1.69	+.01
1990 Opem	12.37	12.25	12.37	+.12
300 Orchan	3.35	3.30	3.30	+.05
200 Pamour	1.82	1.82	1.82	—.05
410 Patino	37.25	37.25	37.25	—.25
175 Pine Pt	30.75	30.75	30.75	—.12
3935 Sherritt	10.75	10.12	10.12	—.62
100 Silvfld	2.30	2.30	2.30	+.10
3600 Siscoe	1.85	1.85	1.85	—.02
885 Steep R	3.10	3.05	3.10	+.10
457 Sullivan	5.85	5.85	5.85	—.05
1650 Teck A	5.80	5.70	5.75	—.15
1000 Tribag	.95	.95	.95	+.03
200 Un Keno	6.00	6.00	6.00	
1900 Upp Can	1.46	1.45	1.45	
00 W Mines	4.30	4.25	4.25	—.05
7406 Willroy	1.59	1.50	1.57	+.12
1150 Yk Bear	4.25	4.05	4.05	—.15
Oils & Gas				
1520 Alminex	4.50	4.50	4.50	
1800 Cen Del	9.05	8.95	8.95	—.10
2700 Clark C	1.61	1.40	1.52	—.11
5800 Dynam	1.13	1.10	1.13	+.01
608 Gt Plain	19.75	19.25	19.75	+.37
2500 Nat Petro	1.55	1.53	1.53	—.02
2367 Num OG	5.25	4.85	4.85	—.40
1100 Permo	.69	.67	.69	+.04
100 Petrol	1.01	1.01	1.01	
3250 Place G	1.10	1.06	1.10	+.01
20210 Ranger	0.80	0.25	0.25	—.50
4325 Spooner	1.30	1.26	1.30	+.02
2200 W Decal	4.10	3.90	3.90	—.15

Total sales 1,158,000 shares.

Montreal Stocks

265 Algoma	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
50 Asbestos	27	27	27	+½
3224 Bank Mont	15	14⅝	15	
705 Brinco	4.10	4.10	4.10	
259 Can Cement	36⅝	36	36	
100 Can Stmship	20½	20⅛	20½	+½
320 Cdn Indust	8½	8½	8½	—¼
985 Con Bath	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
7910 Dom Text	10¾	10½	10¾	+¼
1805 Imp Tob	13½	13¼	13¼	—¼
12700 Jam P Svc	.40	.40	.40	
3525 Molson A	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
2700 Molson B	13¾	13½	13½	—½
500 PhoenxCan O	5.25	5.15	5.20	
210 Power Cp	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
350 Price Co	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
2455 Royal Bank	21½	20⅞	21	+½
1000 Royal Trst	27½	27	27⅛	—⅜
1150 Steinberg A	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—⅛
300 Velcro Ind	19¾	19	19¾	+½
280 Zellers	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+¼

Total sales 786,900 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

July 22, 1970

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	148	Matsu E. Ind.	567
Canon Cam.	338	Matsu El Wks	733
Dai Nip. Print.	231	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	67
Fuji Photo	†480	Mitsui & Co.	163
Fuji Bank	283	Mitsukoshi	323
Hayakawa E	346	Nippon Elec.	265
Hitachi	114	Shiseido	030
Honda	169	Sony Corp.	2,385
C. Itoh	113	Sumitomo Bk.	265
Japan Air Lines	1,481	Taisho Marine	112
Kao Soap	305	Takeda Chem.	311
Kansai El P	676	Teijin	80
Kirin Brewery	175	Tokyo Marine	289
Komatsu	183	Toray	126
Kubota I. Wks.	194	Toyota Motor	820

†Previous

Please note that owing to communications failures the above quotations from Canadian markets and American mutual funds are those of Tuesday, July 21. The International ld Tribune regrets it was unable to get Wednesday's prices in time for this edition.

GM Presents Its Demands to Union

DETROIT, July 22 (AP).—General Motors Corp. presented the United Auto Workers with a toughly worded set of new contract demands of its own yesterday calling for a cutback in cost of health benefits and what it termed "union abuses under current pacts."

The company also called for a plan which would solve what both sides agree is a growing problem of absenteeism and an end to what it termed an "irresponsible" and "unmerited" number of grievances.

GM also accused some unspecified local unions of threatening strikes over production standards when the issues "are entirely unrelated to the merits of the production standards dispute."

GM emphasized its first proposals were not an answer to the union's major economic demands, laid on the bargaining table late Monday. The company said the package proposal went far beyond what it had anticipated.

Similar demands will be carried later to Ford and Chrysler, other members of the automotive Big Three, where current three-year contracts run out Sept. 14.

In its revision proposal, GM said health care benefits "have increased alarmingly" since 1967 and appeared to suggest, without directly saying so, that workers pick up a portion of the Blue Cross-Blue Shield costs as they did prior to 1961.

Between Oct. 1 and next Sept. 30, GM said, the cost for Blue Cross-Blue Shield insurance alone will have increased by $43 million a year and that the first year of a company-paid prescription drug plan will add another $17 million.

Irving Bluestone, the UAW's chief bargainer at GM, said the union would not be willing to pay for the coverage and contended money going for the insurance was that which workers otherwise could be receiving in wages.

The company also said absenteeism has doubled in the last ten years, especially on Fridays and Mondays, and that this had "significantly increased manufacturing costs" as well as causing "product quality problems."

Since 1967, the company's sick and accident benefits have jumped from $32 million a year to $101 million in 1969, GM said.

Cranberry Co. Sues Napoleon's Brother

By John Darnton

TRENTON, N. J., July 22 (NYT).—Joseph Bonaparte, once the king of Naples and Sicily, once the monarch of Spain, who helped his younger brother, Napoleon, preside over a conquered Europe with supine grace, and who has been dead these 126 years, has been named as a defendant in a suit brought by a cranberry company in Bordentown, N. J.

Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc., the country's major producer of cranberries and cranberry products, filed the action in superior court July 6 in an attempt to establish full title to two strips of land adjoining its area manufacturing plant six miles south of here.

1,500 Acres

The land was among 1,500 acres purchased by Joseph Bonaparte when he settled in Bordentown, surrounded by an impressive entourage and assuming the title Comte de Survilliers, after his brother's defeat at Waterloo in 1815.

In June, 1836, when he had returned to Europe, the elder Bonaparte granted a deed to the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Co. for an 11-acre parcel to serve as right-of-way for the state's first railroad. A clause in the deed called for the parcel to revert to his estate if the railroad ceased to use it.

Several years ago, Ocean Spray acquired two strips of land parallel to the railroad bed—one 9 feet by 630 feet and the other 38 feet by 108 feet—from the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Co. This company had obtained the land during a consolidation of transportation systems in 1872.

But the cranberry company, which wants to expand, does not feel comfortable in its ownership as long as the "reverter clause" remains on the books, and it has brought suit to strike it down.

Other Defendants

In addition to Joseph, the defendants include his wife, Julie Clary, a rich banker's daughter who died in 1845, his two daughters, Zenaide and Charlotte, and 16 other named descendants.

The clerk's files here have rarely seen such a notable list of princes, cardinals and counts.

"I'm not afraid of ghosts," remarked Edward V. Lipman, area manager of Ocean Spray, whose central office is in Hanson, Mass. "As long as I have a good lawyer, why should I worry?"

The lawyer, Henry B. Tutek, who has been researching the Bonaparte family tree for over a year, said he believed that the American branch of the family expired in 1945 with the death of one Jerome Napoleon Charles Bonaparte. The European branch of direct descendants ended, he maintained, in 1949 with Eugenie Ney d'Elchingen, who bore no children from her husband, Napoleon.

"If anybody should raise a claim, the burden of proof would be upon them to demonstrate that they are an heir and prove their relationship," observed Mr. Tutek.

If no one appears, the land falls by default to the company.

Congress Told To Let Budget Deficit Grow

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT).—Two leading Democratic economists told Congress in effect today to go right ahead and increase President Nixon's budget deficit.

Their case was based on the view that the economy, now operating with idle men and machines, needs stimulus.

The two economists were Gardner Ackley, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Johnson, and Paul A. Samuelson of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who advised former administrations in various capacities.

Both men said that the government's fiscal policy—the budget—and its monetary policy, conducted by the Federal Reserve Board, should aim at re-expanding the economy and, in Mr. Samuelson's words, "fighting the economic retardation that is increasing unemployment and harming living standards." Both said this could be done safely without reviving the danger of worse inflation.

Today's third witness before the Congressional Joint Economic Committee was Henry C. Wallich, a CEA member under President Eisenhower and presently a consultant to the Treasury. Mr. Wallich agreed that some stimulus to the economy was now appropriate. But, like administration witnesses previously, he did not advocate it be done through a big deficit in the budget. He favored an easier monetary policy.

Mr. Ackley said he would not be concerned if the budget deficit—which the administration is hoping to hold to less than $2 billion—reached $10 billion in the current condition of the economy. He said that "we ought to be stimulating the economy by both monetary and fiscal policy."

He termed "breast beating" the idea that the government should "persevere in a highly restrictive fiscal policy stance."

PEANUTS

B.C.

L'IL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

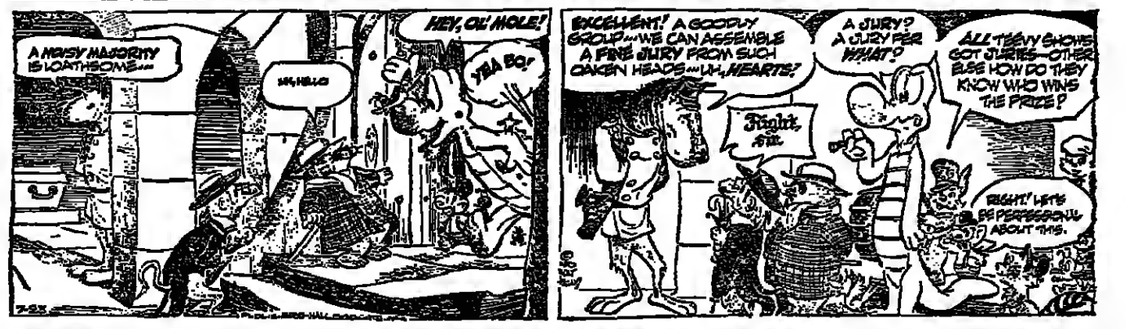
MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO



RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the biggest swings against the Dallas Aces in the qualifying play for the world championship in Stockholm last month occurred on the diagramed deal against Brazil. The Aces, of course, survived the setback and went on to win the world title.

The Brazilians use the Roman System, which has helped to win many world championships, and this accounts for the strange start to the auction. North was unable to bid one diamond, as a standard bidder would do, for any rebid would have given a wrong picture in his methods.

The system permits an opening bid in a three-card suit when a five-card suit is in reserve, so North ventured one heart. This was forcing, and South's one spade was a negative response: two clubs by him would have shown slightly more high-card strength.

East-West knew, of course, that one spade was artificial, so West's bid of two spades clearly showed spades. East raised spades, and decided he had enough defensive strength to double when South finally introduced his club suit and was raised to game.

West had an obvious lead of the spade ace, but had a crucial problem to solve at the second trick. There was something to be said for continuing spades, a passive play aimed at forcing dummy to ruff and leaving declarer to find his own tricks.

A shift to hearts offered a prospect of developing a trick quickly in that suit, but was also slated to help the declarer if he held two or three hearts headed by the queen or ten, but not both.

West's actual lead at the second trick was the diamond four. He was no doubt allowing for the possibility that South held diamond losers and might gain a discard on hearts.

East won the diamond and continued the suit. The Brazilian declarer, O.G. de Faria, was now in full control. He won with the diamond king and used dummy's club entries to establish the fifth diamond. This eventually provided a discard for the losing heart and the contract was made.

NORTH
♠ K
♡ AJ2
◇ 98652
♣ AJ92

WEST (D)
♠ A87652
♡ K9843
◇ J4
♣ —

EAST
♠ Q1093
♡ Q105
◇ AQ103
♣ 105

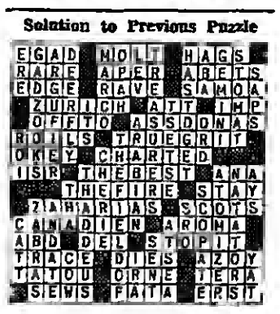
SOUTH
♠ J4
♡ 76
◇ K7
♣ KQ87643

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♡	Pass	1 ♠
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	4 ♣
4 ♠	5 ♣	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE

"I'M BACK, MR. WILSON... MY MOTHER WASN'T CALLIN' ME!"

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words:

NEECH

WOSOP

BUESAD

TUSACC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXILE FRAME ZINNIA AFLOAT

Answer: *What a Moroccan said to someone he hadn't seen in years*—YOUR FEZ IS FAMILIAR

BOOKS

JAPAN: FROM PREHISTORY TO MODERN TIMES

By John Whitney Hall. Delacorte. 395 pp. $9.95.

JAPAN: THE STORY OF A NATION

By Edwin O. Reischauer. Knopf. 345 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

IT is a safe bet that Americans know less about Japan than any country with which they have been intimately concerned. We fought a devastating war with it, have had emotional hangups and guilt feelings over the use of the two atomic bombs, and have carried out one of the most remarkable and successful "occupations" a victor nation ever imposed on a beaten foe.

It may well be that the greatest memorial to Gen. Douglas MacArthur will be his administration of Japan under the occupation rather than any battle fought during the war.

Japan is now a major trade partner and an economic rival and a puzzling element in our defense calculation in the Far East. Yet most Americans know little of its history, less of the shape and development of its institutions and nothing of its great men.

These books, by Hall, professor of history at Yale, and by Reischauer, former ambassador to Japan and now on the Harvard faculty, can help remedy that deficiency. Since they cover the ground from the beginnings through the occupation, they are bound to be somewhat summary. But both deal with the larger flow of events and with the powerful figures who influenced them. They touch only lightly on cultural matters, but devote a fair amount of their space to religious belief. To the nature and place of Shintoism, Buddhism and Confucianism, since all were organic parts of Japanese existence and were used in the making of government policy.

In addition, the books supplement each other. Two-thirds of the Reischauer volume, a rewritten and updated version of his earlier "Japan: Past and Present," is devoted to the years since the Meiji restoration, in roughly 1868. But only 25 percent of Hall's book is given over to that period. Thus each volume thickens what is thin in the other.

In the long view it is notable how the patterns of Japanese history repeat themselves. Japanese administrators preferred to work in concert and through some venerated institution rather than in their own name. For example, the emperor is to most Americans the most conspicuous aspect of Japanese rule and seemingly the source of all power. But, generally, he never had any power at all. Reischauer is the authority for the statement that the emperor's decision to surrender to the Allies in the last war was "the first important political decision a Japanese emperor has made since ancient times."

For long periods he was neglected and virtually abandoned. Yet the office was never allowed to disappear. And the great barons like the Fujiwara family preferred to rule through him. But when in the fullness of time these ministers were ousted, their place in the rulers' hierarchy was not eliminated but was utilized by those who had supplanted them. There seems to have been such veneration for hereditary office that the trappings were kept even when the power had shifted.

Notable too is the fact that when change came to Japan it almost invariably came from the top. There appears to be no tradition of effective lower class revolt in Japan. Even when one man did come from the lowest stratum of society as did Hideyoshi in the 16th century, he soon moved to thwart the political aspirations of the lower classes.

Time and again the Japanese showed how they could respond with enormous flexibility to challenge from the outside. Their power of assimilation and accommodation appears to be unrivaled, yet they do not lose their essential nature. In the 7th century when China was in the ascendant, they took what they considered valuable from it and then turned their back on that country. The modernization of Japan in the 19th century came after 250 years of placid, almost stagnant rule under the Tokugaya. Yet once they shifted gears, they made such progress that, within 35 years, they beat both China and Russia and took a major place in the affairs of the Orient.

The same is true of the period immediately after World War II. Although they had been chauvinistic and nationalistic to a suicidal degree, they quickly accepted a new and American constitution and set to the work of recovery with relentless energy and made success unsurpassed by any other nation in the same span of time. All this was achieved by governments' conservatism in the main, and not free of the taint of the past. Yet in spite of these economic victories Japan appears to be unwilling to take its place as an effective force in influencing international policy. Perhaps its experience with foreign adventures before World War II was so drastic as to inoculate it forever against similar excursions in the future. If so, it will be interesting to see how long these profits without risk can endure.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wo

ACROSS

1 Channel swimmer's wear
7 There: Lat.
10 English poet
14 Type of camera
15 Lucky one in a shipwreck
17 In the secretary's drawer
18 Gym shoes
19 Actress Hagen
20 Imposture
22 Capacious
23 Giraffe's pride
25 Quaver
27 Recoil
28 Vain fancy
30 Virgil epic: Var.
32 Auricle
34 In an early stage
36 California's Stanford
38 Southern capital
41 Hoaxes
42 Regard
43 Interior artistry
44 Halloween word
45 Put off
47 Bring
51 Initials on a sheet
53 Le Mans sight
55 Sensitive
56 —— share
58 Boxed
60 Disfigure
61 Disclosed
63 Take turns
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66 Confederates
67 Legal wrong
68 W. W. II initials
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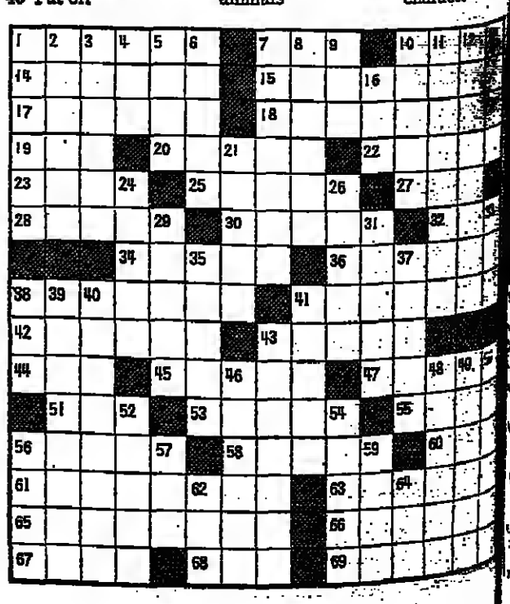
DOWN

1 Discipline, as a flier
2 Tenant
3 Obliterate
4 Caliph
5 Individual
6 Strain
7 Emerging
8 Package
9 Exacerbate
10 Rabbitlike animals
11 Eavesdrop
12 "—— Bess"
13 Gaelic
16 Lace
21 Amphitheater
24 Boat
26 Light purple
29 Indivisible entity
31 —— iniquity
33 Cousins of sis
35 Absolute
37 Household god
38 Vestment
39 —— account (considered)
40 Examine
41 Earth goddess
43 Time periods
46 Surfaces
48 Salad item
49 Volcano pit
50 Variant belief
52 Paid homage
54 —— novarum
56 Concupiscence
57 Part of R.S.V.P.
59 Completed
62 Thai language
64 Dickens character



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Gets First Victory and a Bruised Shin

McLain Breaks Ice, Doesn't Break Leg

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT).—Denny McLain finally has his first victory of the season, but he also has a badly bruised left shin.

Detroit's bad boy picked up both mementos last night as the Tigers defeated the Minnesota Twins, 5-2. McLain had made five previous starts since being paroled from Commissioner Bowie Kuhn's half-season suspension list July 1, but had failed to last more than seven innings in any game and had compiled an undesirable .523 earned-run average.

Facing the Twins for the first time in 1970, the 26-year-old right-hander made it to the eighth inning, allowing just two runs. But Cesar Tovar, the leadoff batter in the eighth, smashed a line drive off McLain's left shin, and the pitcher was forced to quit early.

Still, McLain was happy, calling the victory "a major breakthrough." "I think I'm getting better," he added. "I think I'm starting to turn the corner."

Mayo Smith, the manager, said the injury didn't appear to be serious enough to cause McLain to miss a start, then commented: "He had better control than he has been having. He's not quite at mid-season form, but he's getting there."

The Tigers had scored all five runs by the time McLain limped off. He himself scored the first after singling, and Willie Horton knocked in two more with a homer.

White Sox 5, Indians 3

Chicago beat Cleveland, 5-3, with Gail Hopkins figuring in a pair of two-run rallies. Hopkins singled home a run in the fifth and sent in another in the seventh with a sacrifice fly.

Athletics 4, Senators 0

Sal Bando tripled across a run in the fourth and scored on Don Mincher's sacrifice fly, helping Oakland down Washington, 4-0.

Angels 10, Red Sox 6

Clyde Wright gained his 14th victory, but wasn't around when California concluded a 10-6 triumph over Boston. Wright left the game in the sixth and his replacement, Ken Tatum, walloped a three-run homer in the seventh that capped a five-run outburst.

Orioles 2, Royals 1

Terry Crowley ripped a run-scoring double in the ninth inning, snapping a 1-1 tie and sending Baltimore to a 2-1 triumph over Kansas City.

Yankees 4, Brewers 3

The New York Yankees took advantage of Skip Lockwood's wildness to score two runs in the fifth inning and two more in the sixth for a 4-2 victory over Milwaukee.

Astros 3, Pirates 1

Houston downed Pittsburgh, for the second straight night, 3-1. In handing Jim Nelson a loss, after four victories, the Astros scored two runs in the first, the second on Doug Rader's single, and another in the fifth on Jesus Alou's homer.

Reds 6, Cardinals 5

Pat Corrales singled and scored the tying run in the sixth, then singled across two runs in the seventh as Cincinnati edged St. Louis, 6-5.

Phillies 9, Giants 6

One error by Alan Gallagher and two by Hal Lanier led to four unearned runs that helped Philadelphia beat San Francisco and Juan Marichal, 9-6.

Cubs 8, Braves 2

Ferguson Jenkins pitched a four-hitter and cracked a two-run homer as Chicago defeated Atlanta, 8-2. The game was delayed by rain five times.

Expos 5, Dodgers 2

Montreal topped Los Angeles, 5-2, behind the hitting and pitching of Carl Morton. Morton recorded his 12th victory and clouted a two-run, 410-foot home run, his first in the majors.

No-Hit Pitcher Yanked

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP).—A pitcher working on a no-hitter was lifted for a pinch-hitter in the eighth inning last night.

The pitcher was right-hander Clay Kirby of the San Diego Padres who had held the world champion New York Mets hitless, although yielding a first-inning run on two walks, a double steal and a ground out.

When he was taken out for a pinch-hitter, who struck out, in the last of the eighth, the San Diego fans booed. They booed some more when reliever Jack Baldschun yielded two runs in the ninth to give the Met a 3-0 victory.

Ol' Diz Just Trying For 'Honest Living'

By Jack Nelson

WIGGINS, Miss.—When tourists visit the Dizzy Dean Museum here, Ol' Diz himself tell them it ain't so—he ain't messed up with no big-time gamblers.

He's just a victim of circumstances, says Dean, a wealthy businessman and entertainment figure who charges visitors $1 to see his mementos as a baseball star, sports caster and raconteur.

Dean says it will all come out when the government brings to trial ten men indicted in an interstate gambling conspiracy and identifying him and his nephew, Paul Dean jr., 32, as co-conspirators.

That was Dizzy's pitch in an interview, too. And the 59-year-old Hall of Fame member, an extrovert who called himself "an ol' country boy," seemed perturbed that anyone could question his explanation that he might have been foolish to get involved with gamblers at all, but that he was completely innocent otherwise.

"The God's Living Truth"

"I tell you the God's living truth," Dean exclaimed. "I swear on a stack of Bibles as high as my head I ain't done nothin' I'm ashamed of."

The indictment, returned in Detroit in February, charged seven persons in Michigan and three in Biloxi, Miss. An affidavit filed by an Internal Revenue Service agent to secure a search warrant in the case cited telephone conversations linking Dean and a Birmingham, Mich., gambler, Donald Dawson, to a scheme to fleece Howard Sober, 74, a wealthy Lansing, Mich., businessman and compulsive gambler.

The day after the indictment was returned, Dean, on the verge of tears, declared his innocence at a press conference in Phoenix, expressed happiness about not being indicted and then abruptly left without answering newsmen's questions.

In a recent interview in Wiggins, Dean talked garrulously about his gambling activities and outlined his substantial financial position.

"I make more'n $100,000 a year on the up and up and I wouldn't be makin' bets like some people are talkin' about," Dean said.

Some government sources have said Sober may have lost as much as $1 million gambling since 1967 when he first became acquainted with Dawson and Dean. Dean said he had told Internal Revenue Service agents that he had placed bets for Sober at the 406 Club in Biloxi since 1967 and that Sober's total losses had amounted to $21,000 or $22,000.

$100,000-a-year man.

Asked how much Sober might have lost elsewhere, Dean said: "God, I don't know. He'd bet a lot of money. He was like an alcoholic drinking."

Dean, who spends three winter months golfing, dove-shooting and enjoying life in Phoenix, said he met Sober there and later played as his partner in an invitational golf tournament in Lansing.

"He'd call up and ask me to place bets for him and, as a friend, I'd do it," Dean said. "He's the only man I ever did it for. I've been bettin' at the 406 Club for four or five years, just goin' down there and placing bets like anybody else."

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Associated Press.

MOST HAPPY FELLA—Kipchoge Keino of Kenya gets a lift from fans after he won 1,500-meters final in the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh yesterday.

Takes 1,500 Meters

Keino Is Victor in Edinburgh Despite Threats on His Life

EDINBURGH, July 22 (UPI).—Kipchoge Keino of Kenya, ignoring threats on his life, won the 1,500 meters today at the ninth British Commonwealth Games.

Keino, the reigning Olympic champion and winner at Kingston four years ago over one mile, received one telephone call and two threatening letters before the race warning that he would be shot if he appeared. But none of this showed in his running as he won in 3 minutes 36.8 seconds to lop one-tenth of a second off his British all-comers record established at London's White City Stadium in August, 1967.

Ben Gethi, assistant police commissioner in Nairobi and commandant of the Kenyan team, met with newsmen later. He said the letters were "not of a racist nature," but said he would make no further statement until Saturday.

Gethi said: "I could see the seriousness of the situation and immediately handed the matter over to the village commandant, who in turn called in the police."

He said Keino, an instructor at the Kenyan police college, was not particularly worried by the letters. He said no other members of the team had received any threats.

Dick Quax of New Zealand finished second in 3:38.1, while England's Brendan Foster was third in 3:40.6.

Keino allowed Quax to lead for the first 300 meters, reached in 42.6 seconds, but he was ahead at 400 meters and stayed in front to win.

The capacity crowd of 30,000 cheered as Queen Elizabeth II presented the gold medal to the Kenyan. He then met wih newsmen and said: "Watch this boy Quax. He will be the one to beat at Munich."

Keino also said: "I believe I could have run faster. I was not really relaxed today and not in the mood to run."

Don Quarrie of Jamaica led all the way to take the 200 meters in 20.5 seconds, ahead of Ed Roberts of Trinidad and Kenya's Charles Asati.

Roberts, who led the runners out of the tunnel for the victory ceremony, gave a clenched-fist salute when he entered the arena to receive his award from Princess Anne.

Rae Boyle of Australia again relegated Ghana's Alice Annum to the role of runner-up when she took the women's 200 meters in 22.7 seconds.

Welshman Lynn Davies retained his long jump title with a leap of 8.06 meters (26 feet 5-1/4 inches) on his third trial. Davies, 28, said afterward: "I never thought I could win because of the many injuries I've had this year. But now that I have, I look forward to the 1972 Munich Olympics."

It was the 1964 Olympic gold medalist's first outdoor competition of the season.

George Spuce of Toronto got off a toss of 59.02 meters (193 feet 7-1/2 inches) on his first try and it was enough to give him the discus gold medal ahead of defending champion Les Mills of New Zealand and England's Bill Tancred.

Northern Ireland's Mary Peters established a British all-comers record when she took the two-day, five-event, pentathlon with a total 5,148 points, ahead of England's Ann Wilson, 5,037, and Canada's Jennifer Meldrum, 4,736.

U.S. Men, Women Athletes

'Divided' They Stand Against Russia Today

By James F. Clarity

LENINGRAD, July 22 (NYT).—Sex and scorekeeping are the only factors dividing the United States track and field team here for the two-day meet with the Soviet Union beginning tomorrow. Both the men, who defeated the West Germans last week, and the women, who did not, want to win here. But they can't agree on the relationship between sex and statistics.

Barbara Friedrich, a 21-year-old blonde from Spring Lake Heights, N.J., would like to throw a seven-foot aluminum spear clear out of Lenin Stadium at 6 p.m. tomorrow, not only because she will be the first American girl to perform before 30,000 partisan Russians. She is also tired of hearing how American women have perennially been blamed for losing meets between the two nations, on combined men's and women's scores. "We're a team and we should be scored that way," she said.

Women Won Once

In the eight American-Soviet meets since 1958, American women have beaten the Russians only once, last year. The men's teams have won seven of their meets, losing only in 1965, but on the basis of combined scores the United States has won only twice, in 1964 and last year.

Barbara, whose aptitude at throwing softballs better than boys in her hometown led her into the javelin hurling game, said: "I really want to beat them. The Russians are always trying to prove they're better than us, in space, science and everything." Miss Friedrich is of Ukrainian descent.

In the buffet of the Sputnik Hotel, where the team is staying, several male long- and short-distance runners and a walker disagreed, but not violently. Steve Prefontaine, a slender 19-year-old who wears a thin mustache and travels 5,000 meters on foot faster than almost anybody on earth, was more concerned about Soviet runners named Sharafetdinov and Shashmurin, who likely will be his competitor. Jere Van Dyck, who runs 1,500 meters, and Frank Shorter, who runs the 10,000, and Dave Romansky, a 32-year-old 20-kilometer (12.5 miles) walker, said the scores should be kept separately.

'A Lousy Rap'

But they were upset with published reports that they were members the Amateur Athletic Union has of the weakest American team ever fielded against the Russians.

"It's a lousy rap," said Ken Hansen, the team manager and a former heel-and-toe competitor. "It's a young team, sure. Our boys average a little over 22. We have no Olympic gold medal winners. No big names like Jim Ryun or Marty Liquori. So they say we haven't got it. I tell you these kids have had good, fast times the last few weeks. And we should have the edge here. At worst, it's a toss-up." Asked about the women's chances, Hansen smiled politely, drew his breath, and said, "The Russian girls are very strong. Leave it at that."

South Africa Barred From Softball Tourney

TOKYO, July 22 (AP).—South Africa has been barred from the second world women's softball championship tournament to be held in Osaka, Japan, Aug. 21-30, the International Softball Federation (ISF) has reported.

Jiro Iwano, first vice-president of ISF, said his organization's headquarters in Oklahoma informed South Africa of the decision last week. Iwano did not elaborate but other ISF sources said South Africa has been ousted because of its apartheid racial policy.

Lombardi Makes Appearance

Owners Meet for 12 Hours, NFL Impasse Not Resolved

By Dave Brady

NEW YORK, July 22 (WP).—Vince Lombardi yesterday made his first public appearance in behalf of the Washington Redskins since undergoing stomach surgery.

The chief executive officer and coach accompanied Edward Bennett Williams, president of the Redskins, and made a speech at an afternoon session of the National Football League owners. The owners met for nearly 12 hours without resolving their dispute with veteran players.

It was reported that Lombardi took a hard line about the demands of the "striking" or "locked out" players, depending on which side is describing the situation.

Publicly, spokesmen for the owners, George Halas, president of the National Conference, and Lamar Hunt, president of the American Conference, said that no decisions had been reached on ending the impasse.

Privately, several owners insisted there was unanimity on maintaining firm resistance to player demands, namely on the pension fund issue.

The spokesmen for the owners said there had been no communication yesterday with player representatives. While most of the player representatives were reported to be in Washington yesterday, as if to suggest that they preferred federal mediation, John Mackey, president of the association, remained in New York.

Pete Rozelle, pro football commissioner, was invited to the owners' session last night, but only to answer some questions, it was reported. He does not usually attend such meetings because it is his contention and that of the owners that his role of mediator otherwise would be impaired.

President Williams of the Redskins and Bill Sullivan, president of the Boston Patriots, said they did not especially favor using the federal mediation service because it might preempt Rozelle's customary role in that area.

Game Still Possible

Hunt, owner of the Kansas City Chiefs, said it is still possible the College All-Star game can be played July 31. He quoted Coach Hank Stram as saying a week of practice might be enough for the Chief's veterans.

Hunt later was asked whether it was possible that no preseason games would be played as a result of the stalled negotiations. "It is possible," he said, "but from what I see they almost certainly will be played, with the possible exception of the All-Star game."

The gravity of the impasse was indicated by the presence of Lombardi. After undergoing extensive stomach surgery on June 27, Lombardi decided to pass up the Redskins' training camp until the veterans reported, naming Bill Austin interim coach while he rested at home.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	58	36	.617	—
Detroit	53	39	.576	4
New York	51	42	.548	6 1/2
Boston	47	44	.516	9 1/2
Washington	43	51	.457	15
Cleveland	42	50	.457	15

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	57	31	.648	—
California	50	37	.602	2 1/2
Minnesota	50	44	.532	10
Kansas City	34	58	.370	25
Chicago	33	53	.347	27 1/2
Seattle	33	53	.344	28

Tuesday's Results

Baltimore 2, Kansas City 1.
Detroit 5, Minnesota 2.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 3.
Oakland 4, Washington 0.
New York 4, Milwaukee 2.
California 10, Boston 6.

Wednesday's Games

Oakland at Washington, night.
Baltimore at Kansas City, night.
Detroit at Minnesota, night.
Chicago at Cleveland, night.
Milwaukee 4, New York 1.
Boston 7, California 4 (first game).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	52	43	.547	—
New York	50	43	.538	1
Chicago	46	46	.500	4 1/2
Philadelphia	42	50	.457	8 1/2
St. Louis	41	52	.441	10
Montreal	40	54	.426	11 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	67	28	.705	—
Los Angeles	54	39	.581	12
Atlanta	46	47	.495	20
San Francisco	44	47	.484	21
Houston	41	53	.436	25 1/2
San Diego	38	59	.392	30

Tuesday's Results

Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 9, San Francisco 6.
Houston 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 8, Atlanta 2.
New York 3, San Diego 0.
Montreal 8, Los Angeles 2.

Wednesday's Games

Chicago 10, Cincinnati 2.
Atlanta at Pittsburgh, night.
Houston at St. Louis, night.
Montreal at Los Angeles, night.
New York at San Diego, night.
Philadelphia 5, San Francisco 2.

Braves Turning to Computer For More Baseball Statistics

ATLANTA, July 22 (UPI).—The Atlanta Braves have unveiled a computer they hope will eventually provide more statistics for baseball.

By punching several specially coded keys, the Braves will be able to know in a matter of seconds not only batting averages or pitching records but also how a performer did in a variety of clutch situations.

One item the computer turned up immediately in a demonstration was that, although Clete Boyer is barely hitting above .200, he has one of the best averages on the team for driving home runners from second or third. To no one's surprise, Hank Aaron and Rico Carty turned up with the best ratio of driving in runs in clutch situations.

"Statistics are one of baseball's strongest traditions," said Bill Walburn, Braves' public relations director. "In the past, however, we have been limited in the amount of pertinent data which can be updated during and immediately following the contest."

The computer terminal, a specially designed electric typewriter, is operated from the press box. A statistician—human—will pump a stream of information into the computer to keep it up to date.

Statistics the computer will provide include the number of times a Braves' hitter has driven in a run with two out, the number of times a hitter has put the Braves ahead in games, and the percentage of times a hitter has driven in runs with runners on second or third.

The Braves hope similar computers will be installed in every National and American League park, with a central computer information bank.

"We are only scratching the surface," Walburn said, "but we hope to show with this local test that major league baseball can formulate a joint computer program which will add accuracy, immediacy, volume and prestige to the current methods of baseball data processing."

Patterson to Fight In N.Y. on Sept. 15

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP).—Floyd Patterson, 35-year-old former world champion who has not fought since Sept. 14, 1968, will return to the ring Tuesday, Sept. 15, to box Charlie (Devil) Green of New York at Madison Square Garden.

Patterson has been inactive since he lost a controversial decision to Jimmy Ellis in Stockholm in 1968. It will be Patterson's first appearence in the new Garden and his first main event in the Garden, new or old, since 1965 when he beat George Chuvalo.

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati ..... 101 011 200—6 12 1
St. Louis ..... 003 100 001—5 10 2
Nolan, Carroll (6), Granger (8) and Corrales; Carlton, Campisi (8), Linzy (9) and Torre. W—Carroll (7-1). L—Carlton (5-13).

Pittsburgh ..... 000 100 000—1 3 0
Houston ..... 200 210 00x—3 6 1
Nelson (4-1) and Sanguillen; Wilson, Ray (9), Cook (9) and J. Edwards. W—Wilson (4-4). HR—J. Alou (1st).

Chicago ..... 200 311 001—8 13 2
Atlanta ..... 001 001 000—2 4 1
Jenkins (11-11) and Hundley; Jarvis, McQueen (5) and King. L—Jarvis (10-8). HR—Jenkins (1st), Hundley (1st), Santo (12th).

New York ..... 100 000 002—3 8 0
San Diego ..... 000 000 000—0 3 0
McAndrew (5-8) and Grote; Kirby, Baldschun (9) and Barton. L—Kirby (5-12).

Montreal ..... 120 020 000—5 8 0
Los Angeles ..... 010 100 000—2 9 1
Morton (12-6) and Bateman; Sutton, Foss (5), Norman (7), Lamb (8) and Fuller. L—Sutton (11-7). HR—Morton (1st), Garvey (1st), Fairly (9th), Staub (16th).

Philadelphia ..... 300 201 102—9 12 0
San Francisco ..... 000 200 202—6 10 3
Wise, Selma (7), Boerner (9) and Ryan; Marichal, Pitlock (8), Davidson (8) and Stephenson. W—Wise (5-7). L—Marichal (3-8). HR—D. Johnson (19th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland ..... 000 210 100—4 8 0
Washington ..... 000 000 000—0 6 0
Segui, Lindblad (9) and Fernandez; Bosman, Coleman (6), Grzenda (8) and French. W—Segui (5-5). L—Bosman (8-8). HR—Jackson (14th).

Baltimore ..... 001 000 001—2 7 0
Kansas City ..... 000 000 100—1 7 0
Hardin, Watt (8) and Hendricks; Johnson (3-7) and Kirkpatrick. W—Watt (2-0).

Chicago ..... 010 020 200—5 10 1
Cleveland ..... 000 200 100—3 9 1
John (8-13) and Herrmann, Josephson (6); Dunning, Lamb (7), Higgins (8), Hinsworth (9), Chance (9) and Fosse. L—Dunning (3-8). HR—Herrmann (10th), Foster (11th), Fisher (8th).

Detroit ..... 001 040 000—5 11 0
Minnesota ..... 000 020 000—2 8 1
McLain, Scherman (8), Timmerman (9) and Freehan; Zepp, Barber (5), Woodson (6), Worsell (8) and Mitterwald. W—McLain (1-2). L—Zepp (5-1). HR—Horton (19th), Mitterwald (7th).

Milwaukee ..... 100 100 000—2 10 0
New York ..... 000 022 00x—4 4 4
Lockwood, Humphreys (6) and McNertney; Balmsen, McDaniel (7) and Munson. W—Balmsen (9-6). L—Lockwood (1-7).

California ..... 040 001 300—10 15 2
Boston ..... 200 020 101—6 12 1
Wright, Tatum (6) and Egan; Nagy, Wagner (7), Lonborg (7), Phillips (8) and Mota. W—Wright (14-8). L—Nagy (3-2). HR—Egan (2d), K. Tatum (1st), Yastrzemski (24th, 25th).

Franulovic Upset In Western Tennis

CINCINNATI, July 22 (UPI).—Zeljko Franulovic, fifth-seeded in the 83d Western tennis championships here, was eliminated from the men's singles yesterday in an upset loss to Turner Howard of Knoxville, Tenn.

Howard, 22, downed Franulovic, the top player in Yugoslavia, 8-1, 3-6, 6-4. The combination of sharp service by Howard and too many mistakes by Franulovic added up to the victory.

Cliff Richey of San Angelo, Texas, third-ranked U.S. player and second-seeded in the Western, had an easy time in his first singles match as he downed Milan Holocek of Prague, 6-2, 6-2. Richey's sister, Nancy, the top-ranked U.S. woman player and top-seeded here, also breezed through her first singles match.

Brother of Majestic Prince Brings $510,000 at Auction in Lexington

By Gerald Strine

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 22 (WP).—Frank McMahon paid a world-record $510,000 for a yearling at the Kenneland sales here Monday night. The yearling is a full brother to Majestic Prince, who carried McMahon's colors to victory in the 1969 Kentucky Derby and Preakness Stakes.

The bidding on the handsome chestnut son of Raise a Native—Gay Hostess by Royal Charger required only five minutes 25 seconds. The colt was consigned by Leslie B. Combs II, owner of Spendthrift Farm near Lexington.

McMahon, accompanied by trainer Johnny Longden, engaged in a sharp bidding duel with trainer Arnold Winick from the $400,000 mark on.

It required only 35 seconds for the bidding to reach $450,000, easily topping the $405,000 set here in 1968 when Wendell Rosso paid that amount for a Sea-Bird—Libra filly. The previous high for a yearling colt was $280,000.

Winick took command of the action at $455,000. McMahon answered at $500,000. Nearly two minutes later Winick nodded at $505,000. Thirty seconds later McMahon bid $510,000 and Winick immediately left his seat and congratulated the California oil man. Winick trains horses for several wealthy patrons at his Delray, Fla., headquarters.

Aftermath of Tour de France: Lots of Money and Gripes

PARIS, July 22 (UPI).—Eddy Merckx and his Belgian Faemino cycling team divided up more than 120,000 francs ($21,818) in prize money from the Tour de France this week while several cyclists looked back on the Tour with various complaints.

Merckx, who won the Tour Sunday in a spectacular final lap from Versailles to Paris by beating Spanish cyclist Luis Ocana by almost two minutes in a race against the clock, griped about the length of the laps.

"The laps were so long that we weren't able to get enough sleep," Merckx said. "In the lap from Mourenx-Ville-Nouvelle, we had to get up at five in the morning to take a train to the start of the next lap. We didn't get back into a hotel until seven in the evening," he added.

For most of the cyclists, Merckx and the dominance of his Faemino men were the main problem of the Tour, but there were other annoyances.

"For eight days I didn't even have the time to send a postcard," said Jan Janssen of Holland, winner of the 1968 Tour de France. "In terms of nervous tension, this is by far the worst Tour I've run."

"The whole thing was too long," said Cyrille Guimard of France. "By the 19th lap the Tour was already over, so the final week was just a dull chore," he said.

France's Lucien Aimar took a more charitable view toward the Tour's organizers. "Yes, the laps were long, but after all, this is the Tour de France. All in all this year's Tour wasn't much different from previous Tours and I don't see any reason to downgrade it," Aimar said.

One of the key men in designing the Tour de France was Jacques Goddet, who said next year's Tour would probably be cut to 21 days, against 23 this year.

"The Tour is going to be slightly changed," Goddet said. "The number of hours the riders spend in the saddle will be cut, and also the number of days."

Goddet defended, however, the planning of circuit courses against the clock. "We're going to keep those because first of all fans are very interested in them, and they put more suspense and excitement into the Tour," he said.

"This year that didn't happen, but it wasn't our fault that Merckx was equally as good against the clock as in the mountains," Goddet added.

He Relaxes With Bowling

The President Has a Ball (and an Alley)

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—President Nixon doesn't get much time to participate actively in sports, but on occasion he slips across the street from the White House to the Executive Office Building to bowl a few frames.

Mr. Nixon used to play golf, but gave it up as too time consuming. He closed down the White House swimming pool in order to expand press room facilities.

"He likes to bowl because it doesn't take much time," said Ron Ziegler, White House press secretary. "He can go over to the alley in the EOB in the afternoon and bowl a few frames, or in the evening after dinner he can spend a little time over there."

Ziegler said Mr. Nixon usually bowls alone. He sometimes bowls, however, with members of his family or his staff, and once took on a White House kitchen worker who he heard had won a league championship. Results of the match are not known.

Ziegler said Mr. Nixon also makes frequent use of the bowling facilities at Camp David, the presidential retreat near Thurmont, Md.

No White House aide would say what Mr. Nixon's bowling average is, but several estimates ranged from 165 through 200.

Mr. Nixon once told White House newsmen: "In many ways, bowling is better for me than golf, because it doesn't take as much time. I don't have time to duck out and play golf, but I can duck out and bowl."

Mr. Nixon isn't the first White House occupant to bowl.

Abraham Lincoln is said to have enjoyed bowling in Washington.

The first two bowling lanes were installed in the White House in 1950, when Harry S Truman came across a long, narrow room in the basement.

He told his military aide, Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, "That room looks as if it were made for a bowling alley."

"I got the idea to have an alley put in as a present for the President on his birthday, May 8," said Gen. Vaughan, now retired in Arlington, Va. "So I contacted some of my friends in Missouri and got the money together to have it done."

The lanes were a gift on Mr. Truman's 65th birthday.

Gen. Vaughan said Mr. Truman bowled some, but preferred walking for exercise.

The two lanes were moved from the White House basement to the Executive Office Building in April, 1955.

It is not known whether President Eisenhower bowled. President Kennedy and his family rarely used the lanes, preferring other sports.

President and Mrs. Johnson bowled a great deal.

No one could verify the validity of a story making the rounds that Mr. Nixon told one of his aides that he shot a 67 the day before.

"Gee," says the aide, "that's pretty good golf."

"Not golf," says Mr. Nixon. "Bowling."

Casper Now 3d On Money List

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPI).—Billy Casper, picking up his third victory on the 1970 pro golf tour by taking the Philadelphia Classic, has moved into third place in the Professional Golfers Association list of money winners.

Casper's triumph at Philadelphia increased his official earnings to $103,448.

Lee Trevino, who holds two victories on the tour, leads the money race with earnings of $119,076.

The top ten, with victories in parentheses:

1. Lee Trevino (2)	119,076
2. Dick Lotz (2)	107,652
3. Billy Casper (3)	103,448
4. Bruce Devlin (2)	97,755
5. Dave Hill (1)	89,836
6. Gary Player (1)	86,853
7. Tony Jacklin (1)	86,764
8. Bob Lunn (1)	84,827
9. Miller Barber (1)	83,456
10. Frank Beard (1)	83,469

Art Buchwald

The Loved Ones

WASHINGTON. — This is a government of reports and studies. No matter what happens in this nation, the first solution is to appoint a commission to study it. The commissions take one year, two years, some even longer, and then they make their report to the President. If the President agrees with the report, it's released to the nation. If he or his staff disagrees with it, it's buried. But where?


Buchwald

Just by chance I discovered the secret burial grounds of reports and studies made by presidential commission. The cemetery is located on a hill overlooking the upper Potomac. It is quiet and deserted, and only the chirping of birds or the call of a hoot owl can be heard.

* * *

Mr. Gottfried Snellenbach has been caretaker of the burial area for government reports since the Harding administration, and after I assured him I would not dig up any of the graves, he let me enter the large well-kept grounds.

"We've got some of the great reports of all times buried here," Mr. Snellenbach said. "We've got reports that cost $20 million, and we've got reports that cost $2,000 but in the end they all wind up here, buried six feet under."

"Sir, what kind of reports are resting here?"

"It might be better to ask what kind of reports aren't buried here. We have reports on violence, studies on blacks, students, unemployment, the economy, the Communist threat, housing, health care, law and order. You name it, and we've buried it."

* * *

"How does a report find its final resting spot in this setting?"

"Well, as you know, the President is always appointing a commission to study something or other, and after the study they're supposed to hand in a report. Now, lots of times the President has no intention of paying any attention to the report, and it's dead before it's even written. Other times someone on the President's staff reads a report handed in by a commission and says, 'This stuff is dynamite. We have to kill it.'

"In some cases, the President says, 'Let's release this report to the press and then bury it.' Occasionally a report will just die of heartbreak because nobody pays any attention to it.

"In any case, after the report is dead, it has to be buried, because if you're President you don't want someone finding it at a later date and using it against you.

* * *

"So every week each report that has died is placed in a pine box and loaded on a government hearse and brought up here, where we have a simple ceremony before lowering it into the ground.

"If it's a blue ribbon panel report that's been killed in action, we give it a 21-gun salute. Otherwise, we lay it to rest with as little fuss as possible."

"This cemetery goes for miles and miles," I said.

"No one knows how many reports have been buried here by the different presidents."

* * *

"Mr. Snellenbach, this is a beautiful cemetery, and very impressive, but why does the government go to so much trouble and expense to keep it up for nothing more than paper reports?"

"You must understand that most of the men asked to serve on presidential commissions are very important citizens. They spend months and years working on these reports, and they feel very close to them. When their reports are killed or buried, these men feel a personal loss. Many days you will see them sitting here next to the tombstones of their studies, tears rolling down their cheeks. No matter how long you work here, it still gets to you."

Sarah, the Chimp, Has Mastered Grammar

By George Getze

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—A 7-year-old chimpanzee at the University of California here can understand the uses of grammar, including its use in communicating with human beings.

She even understands and uses correctly the conditional mood—something children have difficulty mastering.

The chimp, Sarah, is the pupil of Dr. David Premack, a professor of psychology here. Her accomplishments are forcing science to take longer and closer looks at language.

Dr. Premack was at Cambridge University last week explaining Sarah's language skills at an international meeting of neuropsychologists.

Sarah can't say words. A chimpanzee can be taught some imitative grunts and hisses, but the vocal cords, larynx, tongue and lips of chimpanzees, man's closest relative, are not made for speech.

Dr. Premack said, however, that the concept of language is not dependent on associating sounds with meanings. We read symbols that have no associated sounds—pointing arrows, green, red and amber traffic lights are examples—and so does Sarah.

She has a "vocabulary" of about 130 plastic symbols that stand for things, actions, names and some very abstract ideas.

Besides remembering the plastic shapes that mean such down-to-earth things as "banana," "chocolate" and "apple," Sarah knows the shapes that stand for "give" and "take," and the names of her human teacher and attendants as well as her own name.

She knows the symbols for "good" and "bad," and she can make the value judgments those words imply. Something good is something Dr. Premack likes, something bad is something he disapproves of. "That isn't any different from the human child whose 'good' and 'bad' are what its parents do or do not approve of," Dr. Premack said.

"One of the fundamental things about language is word order, the way words are assembled to express an idea," Dr. Premack explained. "Some word assemblies are acceptable—that is, they are grammatical and comprehensible. Others are not, the essential thing is that they make sense."

Sarah makes sense. She can organize her thoughts, and then arrange her plastic words in sentences that express them. She uses plastic shapes where we use sounds, but her sentences observe language rules no less than human sentences do.

Sarah writes sentences by arranging the plastic chips, which have steel backing, on a magnetized board.

In animal psychology there is something called "Clever Hans phenomenon," named after a German circus horse at the turn of the century that apparently was able to follow complicated verbal instructions. Actually, it performed by observing subtle movements and attitudes of its trainer—movements and attitudes so inconspicuous that they were not noticed by the human audience.

To show that Sarah is not just another "Clever Hans," she has been tested by a trainer who does not know what the plastic shapes mean.

Placing the chips on the board, Mary Morgan, one of Sarah's teachers, can write this conditional instruction:

"If Sarah take red then Mary give Sarah chocolate."

To get the chocolate Sarah reads the sentence and chooses a red object from among several objects of various colors.

She understands the negative, too. Mary Morgan will write, "If Sarah take green, Mary no give Sarah chocolate."

Then Sarah carefully avoids the green, choosing another color instead.

This understanding of the "if . . . then" concept, or the conditional mood, is proof that Sarah has not merely learned tricks but has actually learned language, Dr. Premack says. He thinks this comprehension of the conditional is the one way in which the chimpanzee may be superior in language ability to a child of comparable linguistic achievement—that is, a child of 2 or 3 years.

It has been suggested that the development of a detailed and complete plan for teaching Sarah could be important in teaching psychotically withdrawn children to break down the barrier of isolation that keeps them from communicating with others.

But Dr. Premack thinks the main value of his research will be to force linguists to clarify and improve the theories of language.

Some psycholinguists think human beings are genetically programmed for language.

Such theorists will either have to say of Sarah that what she does isn't language at all, and that she is just another "Clever Hans," or admit there may be degrees of language among man's close evolutionary relatives.

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PEOPLE:

From Out of The Glorious Past

And what ever became of Fifi D'Orsay? was the clamor that greeted the poignant Ruby Keeler item and pictures of last week. Ruby, yes, but what about Fifi? For those who have not been around a long time—Fifi was known as the "French bombshell" of the movies and nightclubs for almost thirty years, retiring back in the 1940s. Today, at 66 she is still vivacious and trim and has been hitting the women's clubs lecture circuit in California. Her pitch to older women: "Keep busy and stop feeling sorry for yourself."


Fifi d'Orsay, then . . .


. . . and now.

* * *

GLEANED from the British press—At Walsall, England, students at the new Wilfred Clarke comprehensive school are organizing petitions to get the school's name changed. They say the initials "W.C." on their blazer badges are embarrassing.

—At Halifax, England, a weight-lifting club has had to close because a strong-arm gang "lifted" all 3,000 pounds of its equipment.

—And at Fareham, England, navy doctors said the rash on Petty Officer Frank Bromfield's neck could be caused by cats, rabbits, guinea pigs or mice. But the real reason turned out to be an allergy to the shampoo his wife used.

* * *

Patty Duke, married less than a month, is filing for divorce from Michael Tell. The actress's press agent said, "She phoned me over the weekend and said she was getting a divorce. She didn't give any reason." Miss Duke, 23, an Academy Award winner, and Tell, 25, a Las Vegas promoter of rock concerts, were married June 24 in a chapel on the Las Vegas Strip. It was the second marriage for Miss Duke, whose four-year marriage to television director Harry G. Falk ended in divorce March 3. It was Tell's first marriage.

* * *

Mrs. Rose Kennedy, mother of the late President John F. Kennedy, celebrated her 80th birthday in Addis Ababa yesterday with a family luncheon and a dinner given in her honor by Emperor Haile Selassie. Mrs. Kennedy arrived in Ethiopia on Monday to attend the inauguration today by Emperor Selassie of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library. The library of 200,000 volumes took four years to build and cost $2 million.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHAUFFEUR, butler, valet, cook or yacht steward. Dutch but permanent resident of U.S.A. Excellent references, 46 years of age, language: English, German, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. Free to travel and relocate. Please phone: Denmark, Copenhagen, 01-ASTA-2087, after 6 p.m.: Erik Andersen.

AMERICAN GIRL, 19, seeks position in Paris for 1 year, as a governess (live-in babysitter). Speaks French. Available January, 1971. Please write to: Box 7,955, Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN GIRL, English-French, seeks baby-sitting job, afternoon, evening. Telephone mornings: 607-09-14.

FOR INNSBRUCK area, au-pair teacher seeks Austrian family. From Sept., for 1 year. P. Fleece, 5a Av. de Breteuil, Paris.

COMPANION SECRETARY. Young Portuguese lady, bilingual, free travel immediately, for elderly U.S. personality in Europe or U.S.A. Write: Mendes, c/o Almeida, 4 Rue A.-Ariand, Ilet 11, 93, ROSNY-sous-BOIS.

FIRST CLASS COOK with U.S. immigrant visa, $100 per week seeks new outlet for tasty talents. U.S.A. Call: WITTS, London 7308122. Write: 25 Kings Road, London S.W.3. Cables: "Searchagy."

NURSERY NURSE seeks post Canada. Highly recommended after years' service American embassy Moscow. Call: Miss WITTS, London 7308122. Write: 25 Kings Road, S.W.3. Cables: Searchagy. Our ref.: Cartnell.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

DYNAMIC AMERICAN GIRL, 18, seeks outdoor job. Some yachting experience. Southern France preferred. — 966-12-18.

FRENCH SPEAKING ENGLISH governess aged 22 seeks position any French speaking area. Good refs. Call: Miss Mills, London 7303122. Write, 25 Kings Road, S.W.3. Cables: "Searchagy."

CHEF HOUSEKEEPER & valet/butler are available after 9 years service with lady U. Forced to dispose after bereavement. Call: MILLS, London 7303122. Write: 25 Kings Road, S.W.3. Cables: "Searchagy."

NURSERY NURSE with 6 years top credentials seeks post Austria/Scandinavia. English, aged 31. Call: Miss MILLS, London 7308122. Write: 25 Kings Road, S.W.3. Cables: "Searchagy."

MOTHER'S HELP SEEKS post Canada. Completed nursing recently. Call: Miss WITT 7308122. Write: 25 Kings Road, S.W.3. Cables: "Searchagy" our Ref. Lammas.

COUPLE, BUTLER and COOK available for interview Geneva now, seek post U.S.A. $400 per month. Call: WITTS, London 7308122. Write: 25 Kings Road, S.W.3. Cables: "Searchagy."

BIAFRAN GOLD COINS

Last year — for the first and only time — the Biafran Government decided to issue a set of gold coins. Minted under the auspices of the Bank of Biafra, these coins were declared legal tender designed to commemorate the second anniversary of their secession. Only 3,000 proof sets were authorised, each comprising coins of £ 25, £ 10, £ 5, £ 2, and £ 1 denominations, and with the £ 25 coins numbered in sequence. Some countries restrict the import of gold and others sometimes charge customs duty. This is the buyers responsibility. The price of the sets is Swiss Francs 2,000 each, or the equivalent in another currency. Included in the price is a fitted case bearing the Biafran coat of arms in gold, a numbered certificate of authenticity, registered postage and packing. Orders can be placed through your bank, numismatic agent or Numismatic Trading Associates 136 Route de Chêne, 1224 Geneva. Tel 352150 Telex 22362.

5 YOUNG LADIES-MEN, dynamic, pleasant personality. Represent throughout Europe: Sports fashion publication. High salary + commission. No experience necessary, only 2 free immediately. Mlle. KUTCHERA, 39 Rue Galilée, Paris-16e, 3-30-7 p.m. NO PHONE CALLS.

HELP WANTED

MOTHER'S HELPER. Providence R.I. U.S.A. For two children. One year, start September. Excellent terms. Reply: Goldstein, 9 Elia St., London N.1.

AU PAIR GIRL for American family Providence Rhode Island, baby sitting light house work. 2 children, 5 and 8, possibility to attend classes. Contact: M. Denisot, after 6 p.m., tel.: 242-85-79.

REAL ESTATE TO LET

PARIS AND SUBURBS

STAYING IN PARIS?
Be at home with a furnished flat-less apartment while owner is absent. Minimum rental: 1 month.
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5 Rue du Docteur-Lancereaux, Paris-8e — Tel.: OLAC. 46-29.

HOUSING PROBLEMS?
The American Advisory Service will find the accommodation YOU want
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SEEKING A FLAT IN PARIS?
DIAL 522-13-09.

ILE ST. LOUIS, reception 100 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, garage, maid's room, apartment in duplex. Fr. 4,000. 206-37-58.

Mo. PALAIS-ROYAL: large studio, furnished, shower. Fr. 600. — POL. 21-28.

CH. ELYSEES, in English lady's charming high class flat, bedroom, sitting room, shower, use bath, phone, breakfast service. Occasional meal. ELY. 32-06.

ETOILE, beautiful 2 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, large flower terrace, for 3 months or long-stay. — 754-54-70.

REAL ESTATE TO LET

PARIS AND SUBURBS

AVENUE MONTAIGNE
VERY HIGH CLASS, unfurnished, high floor, 1 entrance + very large double living + laundry + 1 bedroom. Carpet, sumptuous double curtains, kitchen, bathroom, phone. Fr. 3,000, all included. Call: PON. 93-84.

ETOILE WELL FURNISHED, 5 ROOMS. Fr. 2,600. — OPE. 75-22.

7TH. ST.-GERMAIN-DES-PRES, nice furnished, reception + library + 2 bedrooms, bathroom & kitchen, modern, 5th floor, elevator. — 525-83-02.

7TH. AVE. DE SAXE, 5th floor, living + 3 bedrooms + 2 baths. Fr. 2,500 + possibility maid's room. Fr. 300, without opposite, quiet, sun. ALM. 22-35

TROCADERO, exceptional view on Eiffel Tower, Seine and garden. DUPLEX 9th and 10th floor, double living + 3 bedrooms + 3 baths. Fr. 4,000. ALM. 22-35.

XVI, NEAR BOIS
Double living, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room, unfurnished. Fr. 3,500 monthly + charges. POI. 55-55. EXT. 322.

PLAINE MONCEAU
Sumptuous furnished 5 rooms, maid's room, garage. 553-77-08

MONCEAU 6 ROOMS, furnished, garden. Fr. 7,000. OPE. 75-22.

ETOILE, high class, high floor, double living + bedroom, period furniture, carpet, kitchen, bath, telephone, balcony. Fr. 1,200. 755-63-85

4th PONT MARIE, nice studio with character, kitchen, bath, telephone, furnished by antique dealer. Fr. 750. 744-33-71

17th ETOILE, charming double living, kitchen, bath, telephone, carpet. LUXE FURNISHED. Fr. 1,000, all included. — 704-61-55.

NEUILLY, BOIS Oo garden, new, double living + bedroom, bath, kitchen, equipped, balcony, phone, garage. Fr. 1,650. PAS. 96-63.

16TH. AVE. VERSAILLES, furnished studio, kitchen, bath, telephone. Fr. 700. PAS. 51-80.

NEUILLY, very luxurious living + bedroom, furnished or not, PRIVATE GARDEN, garage. Fr. 1,500. ETO. 35-31.

PARIS, LEFT BANK, July 27/Sept. 5, in new building, exceptional high class, swimming-pool, 1 floor, private apartment, well furnished, large entrance, very large living, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, 2 baths, ultra modern comfort, TV, terrace on three fronts, panoramic view. 588-70-96.

TROCADERO, luxurious large studio, kitchen bath, very well furnished, phone, quiet, sunny. F. 950 monthly. POI. 21-28.

QUAI D'ORSAY, new building, double free living+3 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, telephone, well furnished, maid's room, garage. Fr. 2,500, all included. Call: WAG. 75-60

MONTAIGNE, exceptional high class apartment, 120 sq.m., luxuriously furnished, living 60 sq.m., bedroom, kitchen, bath, dressing room, half-bath, telephone. Fr 4,000. ALM. 35-30.

AVE. FOCH (NEAR), in luxurious modern residence, living + 3 bedrooms, bath, telephone, fireplace, balcony. Fr. 3,000 + charges. VAL. 12-91, a.m.

NEAR METRO, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, $300, month AUGUST. Write: Kitchen, 17 rue A. Briand, 92-ISSY.

ETOILE, spacious furnished 2-room apartment, 60 sq.m. Fr.1,250 net, ETO. 10-48.

LA CELLE ST. CLOUD, new unfurnished 4-room apartment, 75 sq.m., parking. Fr. 900. ETO. 14-31.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENT, 16th residential, all comfort, telephone, 2 T.V., 4 single beds, 4 rooms, large balcony, month of August: Fr. 2,000. BRE. 36-41, until 8.30 a.m. after 9 p.m.

BUTTE MONTMARTRE, studio, furnished, bath, kitchen, telephone. Fr. 600. POI. 63-31.

15TH, well furnished studio, all comfort, bath, kitchen, phone, to let from now to end Sept. 342-15-47.

ETOILE, furnished, 6 rooms, maid's room. Fr. 3,200. POI. 63-31.

REAL ESTATE TO LET

PARIS AND SUBURBS

15TH: High floor, overlooking Seine. Ultra-modern, unfurnished. Spacious living-dining, large bedrooms, 2 baths, excellent kitchen, garage. Fr. 2,200. Maid's room optional.
JOHN BROOKS S.A. ELY. 60-11 ELY. 33-00

OWNER RENTS, 16th, V. HUGO, luxurious furnished large living, 2 rooms, 2 baths for short period. Fr. 2,500, carpet, phone. ELE. 69-02.

SURESNES, charming living, 3-room flat, long stay, carpet, phone, 2 baths. ELE. 69-02.

8TH. MADELEINE, beautiful furnished studio, balcony, kitchenette, large bathroom. Mrs. AURSON, 6 Rd. Madeleine, Paris, 8e. OPE. 03-80 or 266-02-73, a.m.

9TH, QUIET, one-room flat, elevator, phone. Fr. 600. 2/3 months. TRL. 70-59.

5TE. ODEON AREA, studio, 40 sq.m., kitchen, bath, carpet, telephone, well furnished. Fr. 850. 755-73-64.

AVE. DE LA BOURDONNAIS, 7th, furnished apartment, salon, dining-room + 1 bedroom, all comfort, facing South, balcony. Fr. 1,300. ANJ. 51-45.

FURNISHED room, $60 a month, 16TH. Call: MER. 50-60. Mr. Verrechia.

CONCORDE, short or long stay, studio, kitchen, phone, all comfort, no agency. 289-62-08, office hours.

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CENTER OF LONDON, unfurnished flats, new, to let for 3, 6 or 7 years, 2 or 3 bedrooms, large reception rooms, fitted kitchens, separate w.c. (some cases 2 bathrooms and extra w.c.), several have terraces, landscaped gardens, garage space. Rents from £1,350 ($3,232) or Fr. 17,320) per annum exclusive. No premium. KNIGHT & Co., 180 Brompton Road, S.W.3. Tel.: 589 8234

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FOR RENT IN ROME office building, five floors, warehouse, 2 phone lines per floor and main switchboard, all commercial licenses, parking availability, conveniently located, free October 1st. For more information write: Dorst, Via Ignazio Giorgi 16, Rome, Italy.

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Apts., Houses, Land for Sale

PARIS AND SUBURBS

13th RARE, NEW, ATELIER IN DUPLEX, PRIVATE GARDEN, bedroom, with terrace, facing South. Fr. 200,000. On the spot, Thursday-Friday